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THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

The Territorial and Administrative Intergrity of China

What If Canton Should Win?

By Randall Gould

The Problem of Social-Economic Research in China

By Lawrence Impey

The Average View of the Average Missionary

Exposing the "Humbug of Peking"

許勃氏評論報

SATURDAY, OCT. 9, 1926

THIRTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. XXXVIII. No. 6.

Millard Publishing Co., No. 4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China

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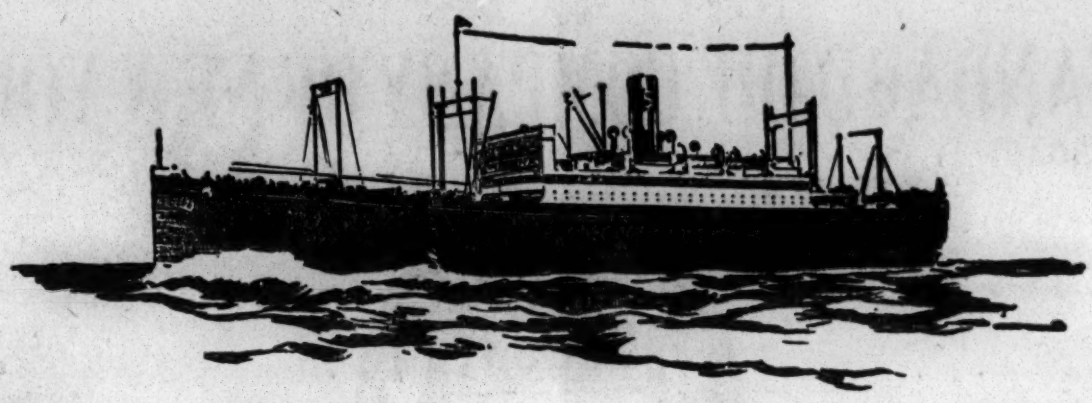

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XXXVIII SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1926 NUMBER 6

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

AMERICAN OFFICE
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TERRITORIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INTEGRITY OF CHINA

THE UNITED STATES of America, Belgium, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal, signed and ratified a treaty at the Washington Conference which contained the following principles:

1—To respect the sovereignty, the Independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China.

2—To provide the fullest and most unembarassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government.

3—To use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China.

4—To refrain from taking advantage of the present conditions in China, in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of the subjects or citizens of friendly States and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such States.

The foregoing principles which were incorporated in the treaty signed at Washington on Februard 6, 1922, established as definitely as human agenciey can establish anything, the territorial and administrative integrity of China. The principles were draftes by Mr. Elihu Root, a lawyer of international reputation of the American delegation and were thoroughly discussed by the representatives of the other Powers, hence there should be thorough understanding of their meaning. Dr. W. W. Willoughby, professor of political science at Johns Hopkins University in the course of an analysis of the four principles, declares that the fourth article "constituted a decisive victory for China, since it tended to allay the fears that the Powers at the Conference might propose forms of concerted action that would mean further encroachments upon China's administrative autonomy. In addition to this Dr. Willoughby quoted definitions of "territorial and administrative integrity" by two eminent authorities on this subject, John Marshall of the United States and the English authority, Oppenheim. According to Marshall,

> "The jurisdiction of the nation within its own country is necessarily exclusive and absolute. It is susceptible of no limitation not imposed by itself. Any restriction upon it, deriving validity from an external source, would imply a diminution of its sovereignty to the extent of the restriction, and in investment of that sovereignty to the same extent in that Power which would impose such restriction. All exceptions, therefore, to the full and complete power of a nation within its own territory, must be traced up to the consent of the nation itself. They can flow from no other source."

The definition from the English authority, Oppenheim, as quoted by Dr. Willoughby, in the same connection, is as follows,

"In entering into the Family of Nations a State comes as an equal to equals; it demands that certain consideration be paid to its dignity, the retention of its independence, its territory and its personal supremacy. Recognition of a State as a member of the Family of Nations contains recognition of such State's equality, dignity, independence, and territorial and personal supremacy. The States are International Powers because they recognize these qualities in one another and recognize their responsibility for violations of these qualities."

REFERENCE is made to this subject at this time owing to what appears to be a somewhat general lack of understanding of the international status of China on the part of a considerable section of the foreign press both in China and abroad, in regard to the subject of intervention. If treaties mean anything, and it is assumed that they do since the antithesis of treaty observance means international irresponsibility, then an understanding of the contents of this treaty should explain why there can be no international intervention in the sense evidently desired by those responsible for the recent suggestions in the British press that the United States, Japan and Great Britain should combine in some policy which, in the opinion of these editors at least, would put an end to the present disordered situation in China. The Nine-Power Treaty pertaining to principles and policies in respect to China, was adopted at the Washington Conference, for the very purpose of putting an end to this sort of policy of the Powers in respect to dealings with China. The Treaty in a way reduced to concrete terms the earlier, but indefinite Open Door Policy, enunciated by John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, and concurred in by the other Powers. This treaty from the standpoint of China constitutes a sort of Magna Charta in that it constitutes a guarantee of the territorial, political and administrative integrity of the country. From the standpoint of the Powers the Treaty is self-protective, in that it prevents one Power or a group of Powers from taking advantage of conditions in China for the purpose of establishing special interests which might be detrimental "to the rights or interests of friendly states." In other words, the stronger Powers from the time of earliest contact with China had taken advantage of China's weakness in a military sense to establish positions on the east coast of Asia which they considered necessary for the prosecution of trade or the accomplishment of imperialistic ambitions. These actions naturally brought the ambitious Powers into conflict with each other so that there was the constant menace of war among the Powers themselves. Therefore the Powers represented at the Washington Conference, which was called primarily for the purpose of reducing armament, sought to end this potential menace by mutually agreeing to "respect the territorial, administrative and political integrity of China."

THIS DOES NOT MEAN that the Powers may not, individually, intervene in a local sense when their interests or the lives of their nationals are menaced by disorder in China. Likewise, it does not mean that rights previously obtained and established by treaty, are to be abrogated without due process. Regardless of the methods under which these existing rights were obtained, they must stand until abrogated, and the matter of readjusting the treaty situation become one of personal interest between China and the particular Power possessing the interest. Thus, to refer to the recent Wanhsien "incident," if the British Government considers the action of a Chinese General to be an infringement or abrogation of a British treaty right, it is the business of the British interests to settle the matter with the Chinese. Most certainly it was not a matter for international intervention, and the U. S. State Department was exactly right in making America's position clear on this point. The Secretary of State, according to a dispatch in the *Japan Advertiser*, in declaring against intervention, stated at the same time that if American interests were menaced by the Chinese militarists or bandits, that the United States would act, but only for the protection of American interests, and certainly not in cooperation with other Powers. It might be possible to imagine the development of a serious situation menacing to the lives and interests of all foreigners in some given district such as has existed at Shanghai in the recent past which might provoke "international" intervention, that is, the landing of marines of various nationalities, but even in this case the marines would be returned to their ships after the need for their service had passed. Assuredly this sort of "intervention" could not be used for the purpose of re-establishing the foreign position in China such as existed a quarter of a century or even a dozen years ago.

TO CONSIDER the situation from China's standpoint the Nine-Power Treaty establishing the territorial, administrative and political integrity of China, does not constitute a free license to play fast and loose with established foreign interests. As Dr. Willoughby expresses it in his book, "China at the Conference," any restraint placed upon the Government of China in the exercise of its sovereign powers would be treated as *pro tanto* an impairment of its Administrative Integrity. The restraints based upon treaty or other agreements which China had made, were to be regarded as *limitations*; those having no contractual basis, as *violations* of this integrity. When the Powers adopted a self-restraining treaty, they went as far as they could at that time in re-establishing China as a member of the Family of Nations. The rest of the job remains with China and if she finds certain treaty rights which her officials granted in the past to be irksome at the present time, it is up to her to settle the question with the Power or Powers concerned. If she considers herself to be sufficiently strong to abrogate the treaties, she has a perfect right to take that action, but she must also realize that she must bear any consequences likely to result from such abrogations. Certain Powers may on occasion consider it desirable to help China in accomplishing her desires, but any such action taken must accord with the letter and spirit of the Washington treaty: assuredly there can be no armed intervention for the purpose of "helping" China any more than there can be armed intervention for the purpose of "coercing" China. In accordance with the conditions created by the Washington Treaty, the Powers can do nothing except maintain a benevolent neutrality while China is working out her experiment. Should China fail completely and become politically impotent from the standpoint of self-government, then the Powers might hold another conference and try to adopt some other plan, but for the present situation the Treaty stands and that's that!

WHO STARTED THE WORLD WAR?

A DOZEN YEARS have now elapsed since the beginning of the World War and one of the encouraging signs of the times is the tendency of scholars of all nationalities to begin impartial

investigations into the causes which led up to the war. In this connection we reprint from the September *Survey Graphic*, N. Y., an analysis of the causes leading up to the War which was prepared by Prof. Harry Elmer Barnes, the same being taken from his recent book, "The Genesis of the World War, an Introduction to the Problem of War Guilt." In view of the fact that many persons profess to see the beginnings of another world war in the plottings and rivalries of Japan and Russia in Manchuria and and Mongolia, the following survey by Prof. Barnes pertaining to the causes of the War of 1914 is of special interest:

(1) The European state system after 1870 rested on a powder mine of nationalism, militarism, secret alliances, and imperialistic aims. This made the war possible but does not explain why it came in 1914.

(2) The Franco-Russian Alliance, concluded by 1894 was, after 1912, transformed into an offensive agreement through the energetic manipulations of Poincare and Izvolski. The French premier, later president, agreed to support Russia's seizure of Constantinople and the Straits while the former Russian foreign minister, then ambassador to Paris, promised to support France's determination to regain Alsace-Lorraine. To secure these ends they manouvered the Balkan situation so as to create a crisis likely to result in a European war under such conditions as to involve England against Germany.

(3) In the spring of 1914, the Serbian general staff, with the cognizance of important members of the Serbian government, plotted the assassination of the Crown Prince of Austria.

(4) After the assassination, the French and the Russians seized upon the impending clash between Austria and Serbia as an excuse for the desired European conflict. Poincare was all the more anxious to have the war then because of his fear that the growing friendlines between Great Britain and Germany might ruin his plans.

(5) The Franco-Russian procedure under these circumstances was to indicate a show of conciliation while secretly inciting each other to war and maneuvering Great Britain into the conflict.

(6) The Russian general mobilization undertaken with the full connivance of the French was ordered thirty-six hours before similar German action and at a time when diplomatic negotiations were moving rapidly toward satisfactory settlement. Mobilization was universally understood at that time to be tantamount to war. "Hence the Russian general mobilization not only initiated military hostilities, but was also the sole reason for the failure of diplomatic efforts."

(7) Great Britain, refusing to try to restrain either Petersburg or Paris, was "inevitably drawn away from her encouragement of the German efforts towards a diplomatic settlement of the crisis and into the support of the military aggression of France and Russia."

(8) The United States entered the War in part because the British blockade of the ports of the Central Powers led us to have our chief financial stake in the Entente, and partly because of the pro-British sympathies of Ambassador Page and President Wilson, which made it impossible for them to attempt to hold England strictly to international law on the seas.

DELVING INTO THE MYSTERIES OF THE SHOP SIGNS

HOW MANY of the thousands of foreigners who visit China every year as tourists, or even the thousands of foreigners who live in China, have puzzled their brains about the meaning and significance of the signs and symbols which the Chinese shop-keeper places in front of his place of business. All of us are familiar with the history of the striped barber pole which indicates the place of business of the man who gives us our morning shave or boyish bob in Western lands, but how many residents of China can fathom the mystery of the gold and lacquered sign containing a heavenly crown which indicates the location of a shop where noodles are sold in a Chinese village? But to refer back to the barbers, it is interesting to note that it is only the ultra-modern Chinese barber in the treaty port who uses the striped pole to advertise his shop. The *real* Chinese barber in the uncontaminated native village, or the equally mediaeval Peking, hangs out a piece of oblong cloth, which is supposed to indicate cleanliness. In the middle of the cloth banner are some Chinese characters which remind the passerby of the paramount duty of the Superior Man at all times to be mindful of his personal appearance. Also, how many foreigeners know how many things that a hard-working Chinese barber does for his customers! He not only shaves your head and beautifies your face, but if you desire he will massage your spine and clean your ears and scrape your eye-balls, if you happen to desire these interesting services. The foregoing mysteries and innumerable others which have puzzled all of us as we walk down a Chinese street with our eyes open, are now explained in a book just written by Mrs. Louise Crane and published by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., Shanghai, with illustrations by Kent Crane. It is practically impossible, in a paragraph, to describe the delights of this book which consists of 248 pages of descriptive text with 34 colored plates illustrative of more than 100 decorative shop symbols in original tints. Then there is a 9-color reproduction of a Peking funeral procession with descriptive text telling what it is all about. And if this isn't sufficient we also find a number of half-tone reproductions of typical decorative shop-fronts. The book is a real education in things Chinese for in addition to entertainment it lets us into the secrets of the psychology of the Chinese retailer who is reputed to be a better merchant than the Jew and through the mind of the dealer we likewise obtain a glimpse into the mentality of the millions of Chinese customers who support these mysterious shops. Some of the subjects treated are the classes of shops which cater to the "Inner Man," the "Outer Man," his "Occupation," his "Funds," his "General Needs," his "Health," and his "Future State," and the whole thing is done so well that we wish we had more space to tell about it here. The book is printed on specially-made buff-toned paper, size 8½ by 11½ inches with a cover in art canvas with gold lettering.

THE AVERAGE VIEW OF THE AVERAGE MISSIONARY

THE EIGHTY-NINTH annual report of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, copies of which have just been received in China, provide an interesting insight into the viewpoint of the "average missionary" regarding conditions in China. One of the marked features of the situation in China, says the introduction, is the diversity of opinion among Westerners in China regarding the demands of Nationalist China. There then follows a quotation from a recent writer asking whether "China is unsettled because she has not had her chance, or whether she ought to be denied the chance because she is unsettled." Missionary opinion is likewise divided on the question of a remedy for China's troubles, some adopting the attitude that China is right in everything while others insist that the Powers should adopt a strong hand, intervene and use the gunboats. The writer of the report after summarizing the various viewpoints, states his opinion that much

of the present unrest is due to "Chinese racial pride—which is now suffering from the 'inferiority complex', the students seeing western nations forging ahead while China lags behind. This rouses resentment and it is easier for the student to fulminate against the remote foreigner than to attack the ubiquitous militarist—certainly much safer. Prior to May 30 last year, the average Chinese student, when asked regarding the cause of China's troubles would have pointed to the militarists and the dishonest politicians. Now the same students would answer the same question by declaring that "Western Imperialism" was the cause of the trouble. In addition to the foregoing remarks on the cause of present conditions in China there is an illuminating explanation of the changed status of the Chinese student to the following effect, "The present generation of students has no older generation to counter-check its enthusiasm. China changed her entire educational system about a decade ago, discarding her age-old system for a system modeled upon the West. A new generation of students, therefore, has arisen which has no respect for the old-time scholar. The 'returned students,' those who have been educated abroad under Boxer Indemnity Funds or otherwise, are as yet too few to wield any great influence. This generation of students, therefore, with the immaturity of youth, being told they were to save their country, proceeded to save it!" The report also calls attention to certain popular fallacies regarding China which exist in the United States, one of which is that China is a pacifist nation. "This is far from the fact," states the report. "Were China's history read aright, it would be found that there were few, if any, periods free from political disturbance. Now, China having learned modern warfare from the West, is conducting her political disturbances on a wider scale than formerly. China at the moment probably has a standing army of 2,000,000, the largest in the world." Still another fallacy existing abroad is that China has always been the aggrieved and never the aggressor. This, in the opinion of the Report, is likewise not correct, for China has gained possession of Manchuria, Mongolia and Tibet by expansion or through her own "imperialism." In many cases in the south and west of China the aboriginal tribes have been driven to the very mountain tops by the Chinese who have taken over the fertile valleys for themselves. Finally, the Report expresses the opinion that the dismemberment of China today is impossible for two reasons, one being the fact that the western Powers have so weakened themselves as a result of the European War and home problems that the expense of sending an army to China would be impossible. The second reason is the changed world sentiment in recent years, a fact which China fully realizes. "China feels safe from force, no matter how radically she may act."

EXPOSING THE "HUMBUG OF PEKING"

COL. C. L'ESTRANGE MALONE, prominent member of the British Labor Party in Parliament, spent considerable time in China last spring and summer investigating conditions, regarding which he is now writing a series of articles in the *London Daily Herald*. On July 16 he contributed an article in which he compared conditions in Peking and Canton, which is especially timely the article follows:

Anyone who has met the Chinese in North, Centre and South must realise that although there may be differences between those one meets in Peking, Shanghai and Canton, yet the Chinese are one people, one nation, bound together by an age-old civilisation, an extremely high culture and definite characteristics, needing only to find the form of government through which they may be able to realise national unification and end the civil strife which has broken China into the zones of many warring bandits.

Military Swashbucklers

We must open our eyes to the "Humbug of Peking." There is no central Government or authority in China at the moment. But as a result largely of its historical position, and also because it is easier to continue the humbug rather than launch into the intricate complications of change which facing realities would involve, the foreign Powers continue to recognise as the Government of China whatever military swashbuckler has his nominees in the Peking offices, when its writ seldom extends outside those massive and ancient city walls and often has very little control within them.

In all my journeyings through China there are certain impressions which remain vividly with me. There is the contrast between the evangelical fervour and simplicity of life at the Kuominchun (National Army) headquarters which I visited at Kalgan, the fine discipline and enthusiasm, and, on the other hand, the obviously luxurious life of the staff of the Army of Chang Tso-lin, when I visited his son's headquarters in Peking.

It is quite clear that Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu are equally the enemies of progress and national unification in China. I think of Hankow, the headquarters of Wu Pei-fu, his arsenal belching forth smoke and fire night and day, and, adjoining, the Hanyang works, the only iron and steel works in the whole of China, its blast furnaces and rolling mills rusting for lack of use.

In Canton it is at once clear that we are in a new progressive China. With new roads, new bridges, new parks for the people, order and discipline, far and away the finest and most wonderful Chinese city in the Far East—admitted even by its opponents to be the best Government in China—Canton is the hope of new China.

The Government of Canton, and also that of the provinces around Shanghai, now gathered under the rule of that intriguing unknown quantity, Sun Chuan-fang, are as much entitled to be regarded as the Government of China as are Chang and Wu. The "Humbug of Peking" cannot go on for ever.

Members of the Canton Government, putting the interests of the nation first, told me that they certainly do not want to be recognised as an independent Government. They do not want to dismember China. Undoubtedly, however, they should have their share of the Customs surplus instead of everything being given by its foreign controllers to Peking.

China's Future Capital

The time may come, however, when the Canton Government will be recognised as the Government of China and the capital of China shifted from Peking to Canton. But that is another story.

Most of my time was spent in investigating Labour conditions and Labour organisations. I tried to visit every important trade union centre in China.

Trade Unionism in China is in its infancy. The Chinese have been, and still are, greatly in need of help in organising themselves in order to raise their terribly low standard of life; and if they have accepted the only helping hand held out to them—that of the Russians—who can blame them?

The conditions which I saw in cotton-mills and silk filatures—the women, the little children working, standing twelve hours a day, the half-suffocated babies who spend the early years of their lives in those steaming reeling sheds—the conditions are so indefensibly inhuman that I do not mind by whom the unions are organised at present.

Great Britain in China

The following editorial from the Hochi, important Japanese newspaper published in Tokyo, was translated and appeared in the Japan Advertiser of Sept. 30.

The secret intention of Great Britain is to break down the ambition of the Kwangtung expedition by all means possible for her. She saw that it was best for this purpose to

render assistance to Sun Chuan-fang. Great Britain is said to have hinted this plan to the Imperial Japanese Government. In the meantime, Sun Chuan-fang drove the Southern troops out of Nanchang, thus giving an opportunity to Wu Pei-fu to launch an attacking operation at Shaohang.

It may be unjust to say that Great Britain is helping Sun Chuan-fang before we ebtablsh the truth of the report. Should, however. Great Britain allow herself to be prompted by the necessity of the moment and should she openly give assistance to Sun Chuan-fang, Anglo-Chinese relations will become worse.

We have no means to refute the contention that Great Britain should be perfectly free to do what she likes in regard to China, but it is common knowledge that Englishmen in China purposely misrepresented Japan from ill will. Whenever Marshal Chang Tso-lin started military movements Japan was said to have pulled the wires behind him. It was invariably English and Americans in China who caused such rumors to circulate. Their purpose was, no doubt, to harass Japan. No matter what propaganda campaign they may carry on, Japan alone will be constant in her insistence upon absolute non-intervention.

It it is true that Englishmen and Americans in China have given Sun Chuan-fang substantial help, they may well be said to have betrayed their principles. As a means to prevent civil disturbance from breaking out in China, Japan, Great Britain and the United States once arranged prohibition for the importation of weapons into that country. Great Britain participated in the special tariff conference on behalf of China in accordance with the principle of absolute non-intervention in China's domestic affairs, and others uniformly respect the sovereignity of China, yet Great Britain ventures to afford material help to Sun Chuan-fang. She deserves aecusation for her had faith.

To safeguard and maintain one's own rights and interests are, as a matte of course, justified and are, no doubt, necessary, yet it is exceptionable, in our opinion to assume a partial attitude toward any particular war lord, because it will bring about further complications. The Chinese must be responsible for their own national affairs. Any policy which infringes this principle will be determinedly opposed.

Model Village is Opened in Pootung by Chinese Y. M. C. A.

One of the most significent social experiments of modern China has just been accomplished by the Chinese Y. M. C. A. at Shanghai in the form of a village for laborers erected across the river in Pootung.

With funds, given especially for the purpose, the "Y" has bought 6 mow of land on which it will ultimately erect fifty cottages and a Y.M.C.A. Hut besides reserving a small piece for a playground for the children.

The first unit of twelve cottages will soon be finished. The "Y" Hut will also be ready before Nov. 1st when the "Y" work which has been conducted in Pootung in rented quarters for the past six vears will be transferred to the new building in the village.

The "Y" expects to make this village not only a clean and healthy place for laborers to live but they hope to demonstrate that it is possible to provide a one family house built of brick and tile that will rent for three or four dollars per month and out of that amount besides paying for unkeed and replacement pay a fair rate of interest on the investment. If this can be done many people can afford to join in the movement long needed in Shanghai to provide better living conditions for the men and women who do the dirty, hard work of this great city.

It is estimated that well over 100,000 laborers in and around Shanghai live in almost intolerable conditions. The death rate from cholera last summer in such sections was very high to say nothing of the misery of daily existences in the dirty, crowded conditions that maintain many of the suburbs of our city.

The cottages will have two rooms 10 x 12 each besides a kitchen and lavatory. The floor will be of cement and raised above the ground about one foot. The walls will be brick and the roof tile thus reducing the fire hazard.

Each house will cost about $300 Mex, those in this first group are semi-detached. The "Y" Hut is 30' x 40' two stories high. It will provide a meeting place and social center for all kinds of group not only of those living in the village but for the people in the neighborhood as well.

What If Canton Should Win Out?

BY RANDALL GOULD

in the Japan Advertiser

LIKE a meteor flaring up out of the South, Canton's adventurous military expeditionary force led by General Chiang Kai-shek has struck into the heart of the fertile Yangtze River region of Central China and "Red Canton" has gained thereby a foothold from which to leap toward possible further conquests.

All China is asking what the result will be.

All the world may well ask. For China, concerned heretofore with her own internal strife, waits only a unifying hand to move this mighty nation toward that prominent position in world affairs to which her four hundred million inhabitants entitle her.

Can "Red Canton" provide such a hand?

And will the hand shift China's helm in the direction of revolt against the West and its ways, or toward absorption of Occidental things and collaboration with Occidental countries?

In All Minds

It must be stated frankly that in the minds of most foreign dwellers in China today, Canton—the one spot in all China which is the center for an idea—stands for disorder, revolution, blood; for all the things abhorred of the orderly Western spirit.

Canton is linked with the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, universally conceeded to have been an idealist, but by the same token declared by most foreigners and by many Chinese to have been a harebrained individual who muddled every practical job ever entrusted to him and whose notions must await the millenium for successful achievement.

Canton is likewise linked with the astute Michael Markovitch Borodin, former trusted friend of the late Dr. Sun and present High Advises to the Canton Nationalist Government. To most good folk, Borodin is a mysterious figure—symbolizing jointly with Ambassador L. M. Karakhan, who just returned on leave to Moscow from Peking—the horrid shadow of Soviet influence in Ching.

Canton is known, and rightly known, as the bubbling trouble-pot of all China. In Canton they serve up trouble for breakfast, luncheon and dinner, with generous portions between meals. Canton's inhabitants seem to have a good deal in common with the Irish when it comes to idealism, political interest and love of a good rough and tumble fight.

It has always been from the direction of Canton that revolutionary notions have eminated. China is not naturally a revolutionary country; it is a country where people like to do their day's work and their evening's loafing and enjoy a peaceful night's sleep. "Squeeze" is tolerated in all quarters so long as it does not assume excessive proportions. and it is safe to say that any old Government is a good enough Government for North and Central China if it doesn't make itself too conspicuous.

Not in Canton

Canton is different; Canton is always trying something new, stirring things up, making life uncomfortable and indolence impracticable. The present influx by military force into northern regions is only a tangible token of the numerous "mental expeditions" which have been sent north—one of the most recent and important of which was the trip by Dr. Sun and numerous followers to Peking, where the restless leader at last found his eternal rest in the early days of 1925.

Because Canton has the proverbial "bad name," most foreign observers are willing to hang it without trial. The mere fact that the Nationalist Government employs Soviet advisers is taken as conclusive evidence that Canton is "red" in fact as in name. General Chiang Kai-shek is quoted as making such remarks as:

"The present revolution has a world character. If China does not co-operate with Russia, its revolution can not be successful. . . . We ask you all to stand and shout together, 'Wan Suei (hurrah) for Chinese-Russian united action and 'Wan Suei for success of the world revolution.'"

Canton's radical aspects are plain for all the world to read. But perhaps there is another side to the case, well worth examination.

So famed is this revolutionary center that ordinary observers take it as a matter of course that radicalism is the order of the day there.

Yet from competent witnesses comes testimony that the course of the present Nationalist Government, whose sway is now being rapidly extended northward, is one of the most extreme conservatism, viewed from the standpoint of the industrial Occident.

American ideals of good government are being faithfully patterned after, frequently with success far surpassing the original model, it is said; dishonesty in Provincial administration in Kwangtung is being weeded out by a strict system of replacing the corrupt officials and setting new officials to check and counter-check each other. Roads are being built. A harbor is being constructed. Personal safety is being guaranteed to the people that they may work and prosper.

So say those who have seen for themselves.

Spectacular Sideshows

It is perfectly true that all this has not been unattended by a great variety of spectacular sideshows, such as anti-British movements of all sorts, and in particular the Hongkong boycott. There have been acts of illegality and violence in these connection. The "strike committee" operating against the British has had open connivance of the Nationalist Government, it is charged.

But on the other side it is declared that fundamentally—disregarding temporary surface manifestations, and taking it as a matter of course that there is strife and inconsistency from time to time in the Nationalist Government itself—fundamentally the "Canton idea" is a conservative idea, a bourgeois idea, an idea designed to carry Canton in the footsteps of the great material Powers of the world.

Seen in the flesh, as I have seen him, the mystic Soviet High Advisor Borodin proves a most substantial citizen indeed. He might well be a big business executive, or an engineer, or a highly practical type of scientist. Communist, though he avowedly is, he is now at work which his friends somewhat disgustedly assure him is work for a Churchill, not for such as he. Anyone who looks for "redness" in his speech or action will be vastly disappointed.

"Good goverment is the principal clause in 'red' Canton's program today," he declares. "Where else in the world today could one have such an elementary political program? Yet it is necessitated by Canton's elementary condition. There is nothing sensational about Canton; it is not Communistic; there is a hard struggle there for political, economic and social progress, such as other countries have already gone through 100 years ago.

"Security; safety for life and property; the assurance that when one wakes up in the morning his life and property will be safe; those are the things for which we must work at present. It is all ridiculously simple, so simple that many people outside can not believe in it, and think we are plotting dire things. What we are really trying to do is to bring about peace and normal living for the people, with a normal interchange of goods, schools, free education—the things which America and other countries take as a matter of course, but which are far from being a matter of course in the China of today."

If Canton Triumphs

Borodin will naturally be denounced as a biased witness, but foreign visitors to Canton substantiate his statement of the case. They find considerable conflict in the Government, as is inevitable; the present Northern Expedition itself was opposed in many quarters in Canton by those who felt efforts and money should be spent at home. But the Northern Expedition was a sentimental enterprise, the idea of which was one of the many intellectual legacies of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Now it has at last met with sudden and apparently great success, and Canton may soon find herself with hitherto undreamed-of power.

Great, and on the face of it extremely well-warranted, anxiety exists today in the minds of foreign traders with China concerning China's adherance to her treaties in the event of military and political domination by "Red Canton."

To what extent is this anxiety justified?

On a basis of rather thorough inquiry among both Chinese and foreign observers of all views, it appears that the question must be answered in two sections:

(1) So far as existing treaties are concerned, they will be adhered to by a Canton regime much more scrupulously than has been the case with the various Peking shadow Governments.

(2) Every opportunity will be taken, however, to terminate foreign treaties which are felt to be objectionable from a nationalist standpoint, or at least to modify them. It is safe to say that the day of the unilateral treaty—binding China on such matters as customs duties, for example, without binding the other signatory nation—is past, no matter who wins out in the present conflicts.

To many it will come as a surprise that "Reds" could be thought capable of adherance to treaties. But to a growing number of others, weary of witnessing the spectacle of various Chinese militarists crying "Down with Bolshevism!" on the one hand, and practicing all manner of outrageous illegalities on the other, it will seem a less novel notion. If the so-called "anti-Reds" can in actual fact be doing the very things ordinarily attributed "Reds," perhaps the so-called "Reds" may be more sane than they are usually given credit for!

The British Position

Close study of the recent history of Canton's international dealings bears this out, in spite of the spectacular and much-talked-of anti-British of the Cantonites. It must be admitted flatly that, for the present at least, the British are in a peculiar position in China—note merely with reference to Canton, but with reference to almost all Chinese. They are being made the "goat," rightly or wrongly. They bore the brunt of the blame for last year's Shanghai shootings, they have been boycotted all over the country. Hongkong is a constant sore spot, and now they are having fresh difficulties with their Yangtze River shipping. Practically all foreigners, and many Chinese, agree that the British are receiving far more than their share of opprobrium.

But all that is beyond the scope of present consideration. The plain fact is that toward foreigners as a whole the Canton attitude may be described as increasingly conciliatory. Americans in particular are regarded as desirable friends, and as interesting models along businsse and industrial lines.

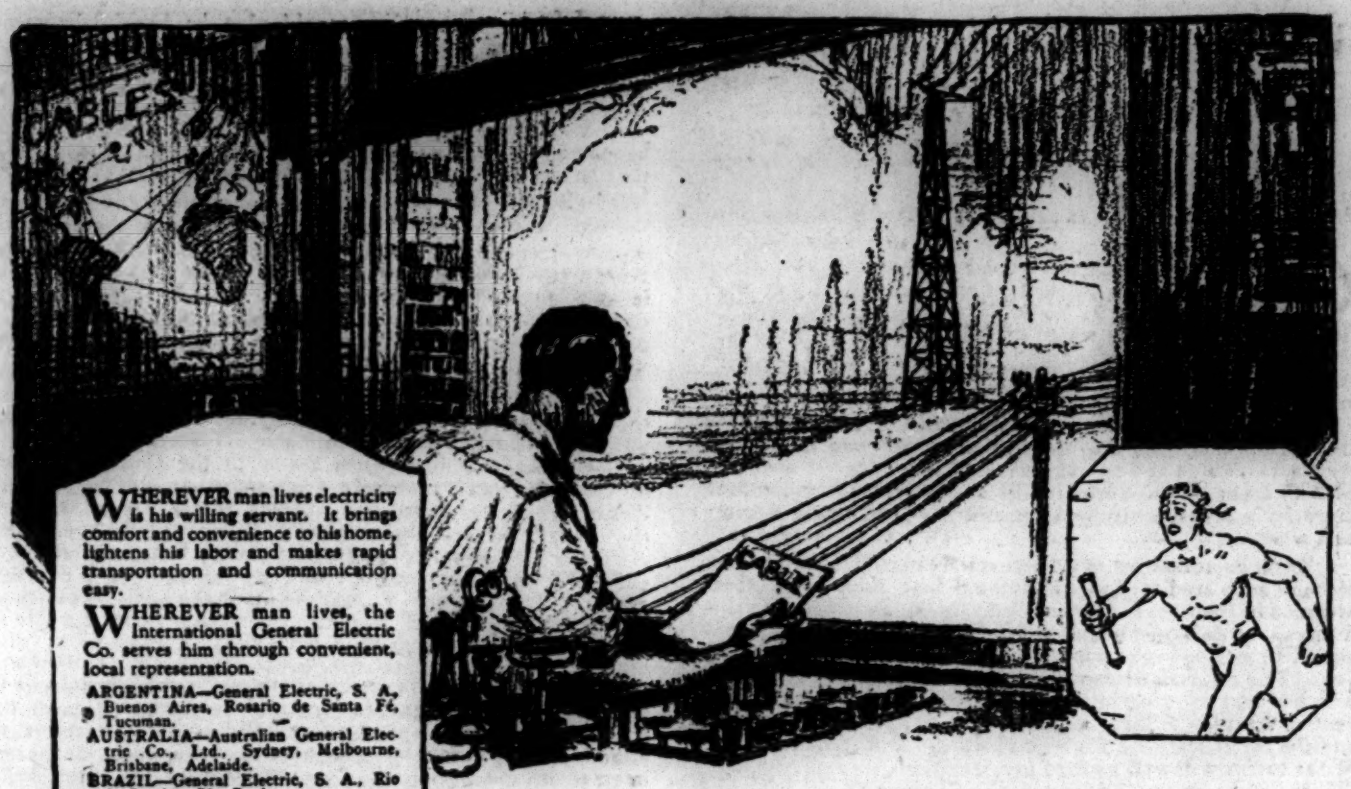
Several specific incidents indicate the trend. Nationalist Government authorities are doing their utmost to turn back the Stout Memorial Hospital at Wuchow to the American Baptist Mission for reopening; similar action has been taken toward reopening of the Canton Hospital; a statement from the Canton Information Bureau says that "peremptory orders have been given to all Nationalist forces in Hunan and elsewhere to protect life and property of all foreign missionaries and evacuate all mission buildings now in occupation of the military." Likewise settlements have been achieved in connection with landing of oil and kerosene by an American firm, and in other similar disputes.

Co-operation Welcome

Eugene Chen, Canton's clever acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, has of late been quoted as making anti-foreign utterances. Anti-British they may have been—Chen was born on British soil, was English educated and hates everything British just as does many another man of Chinese blood similarly situated—but it is very doubtful if they were really anti-foreign. But the utterances of individual officials in Canton can not be taken as greatly indicative in any event. Canton stands, despite its various internal fracases, for certain set policies, and they are fairly consistent in nature.

Knowing that it is regarded askance because of its past connections with the Russians and its "red" reputation, the Canton Nationalist Government will in all probability seize every opportunity to prove its underlying conservatism—which is undoubtely present, wild talkers in and out of Canton to the contrary notwithstanding.

Canton knows, as well as anybody on earth, that to get on with foreign Powers there must be respect for foreign treaties. Canton has watched the long hard struggle of Soviet Russia through its period of isolation from the rest of the world, and in spite of all the Canton talk about cohesion with Soviet Russia in the great work of world revolution it is rather more than a safe bet that if the United States and other leading Powers show the slightest desire to give a helping hand to a victorious Canton the gesture will be accepted with a full understanding on Canton's part of what such acceptance must signify.



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The Problem of Social-Economic Research in China

BY LAWRENCE IMPEY

(Based on the Report submitted by the Commission on Social Research to the Institute of Social and Religious Research, New York.)

CHINA has gradually developed during the past three thousand years a distinctive civilisation of her own embracing a large body of traditions, customs, attitudes, and institutions which must be understood if modern problems are to be wisely met. The older forms of such fundamental institutions as the joint family, the democratic village, and the business guild have retained their full vitality right down to the present day, and these need to be studied not simply as regards their structure but also as to their social value and to the ideas and personalities associated with them. In this way it will be possible to understand more fully the structure and functioning of Chinese society as a whole.

Rural communities must necessarily occupy a prominent place in such studies, for it is in them that such institutions are seen in their most characteristic form and that the influence of traditional social and religious ideas upon economic life and upon the population question are most strongly felt. The relation of town and country under the system by which a man working in the former commonly retains connection with his village home is also extremely important, and the small scale industries and the old time philanthropies of the towns will well reward investigation.

Modern Social Science in China

Despite all that has been written by Chinese scholars and foreign scientists it is probable that a larger field of unexplored material awaits interpretation by modern social science in China than in any other country. It must be noted, however, that the interest and importance of the subject is far from being exclusively scientific, for its study is essential for the conservation of important values from China's national heritage and for the understanding of the significance of changes which are now taking place. The study thus called for would mainly comprise first hand investigation of actual present day conditions, but there are also cases in which historical studies of the origin of existing institutions and practices will lead to a better understanding of their underlying significance. It is a sign of how little has hitherto been done in the historic field that the extent of the literary materials available has hardly been discussed, and that little or nothing has been done towards collecting them in libraries.

The social changes now in progress throughout the country serve to greatly enhance the importance of social-economic research in China. Changes, not merely in methods but also in fundamental ideas and institutions, are proceeding, slowly enough in relation to the future and to the ground to be covered, but with almost startling rapidity when the field already traversed in the past two decades is considered. China has replaced her old educational system with an entirely new one, the functioning of which is as yet somewhat chaotic, she has essayed to remodel her political institutions on a democratic basis with somewhat uncertain results, and she has created a modern press and a new literature of considerable importance. Through these channels and through many other modern movements the new ideas of the twentieth century are powerfully influencing the educated classes, who though they constitute but a minority of the population, nevertheless appear to hold the key of the future for China. Modern methods of transportation and industry are changing the daily lives of the common people in the large cities and along the railways, breaking up the old joint family system and destroying the link which it provided between the town worker and the land, creating unhealthy housing conditions and giving rise to the various forms of demoralisation which always seem to accompany overcrowding or the break up of families. At the same time it may be noted that new ideas on marriage, divorce, and the independant position of women are seriously affecting the upper classes.

Efficiency Studies Desirable

The modern factory system also challenges comparison with the conditions existant in small scale industries, for already one may observe the growth of class divisions and the expansion of a labour movement. It is a fine point as to whether the guild organisation of the older industrial world has not something of value to contribute towards a better system in the present, and while this question was under consideration a study might also be made of the economic effects of modern industry on the standards of living. Efficiency studies would also be highly desirable, particularly if they could be made comparable to similar investigations in other Eastern countries. China offers the investigator an opportunity to study and contrast the economic methods and social conditions of 1926 A. D. with those of 2,000 B. C. The new forces which are already operating in this field are largely ideas and methods with which the Occident is already familiar and the effects of which in certain situations and under given conditions are already known. This fact alone gives rise to the hope that a study of China's present organisation, both social and economic, will throw some light on the best direction for amelioration and change

Want to Avoid Mistakes of Others

A most important element in the present situation is that the changes which are taking place create a considerable number of exceedingly important practical problems. The seriousness of these problems has been widely realised by thoughtful Chinese and their Western friends and frequent appeals have been made to the Commission on Social Research to initiate such work as will throw light on practical problems and provide material for their constructive solution. In particular it is hoped that some of the evils that have accompanied industrialisation elsewhere may thereby be avoided. If statistical information is detailed and accurate enough it may be made the basis of political, economic, and fiscal policies, and may serve a guide in determining what economic and social organisations give promise of conferring the greatest benefit to society. Because China has only just begun to apply science to agriculture it may still be possible to establish research for the purposes of economic and social prognosis rather than diagnosis and so to apply prophylactic treatment. It seems well worth presenting this proposition clearly and forcefully to the leaders of Chinese thought, politics, and education, for it may be hoped that if the knowledge of the evolution of other Eastern nations, especially Japan and India, is applied with wisdom and care in China, some of the mistakes and evils which seemed inherent to national growth may be avoided.

The need for guidance in the realm of ideas is every bit as great as it is in that of method, for while it is true that China's most distinctive thought in the past has been in the field of social ethics and that there is every reason to hope that she will make notable contributions to the social sciences in the future, it must nevertheless be recognised that the present is characterised by an extreme confusion of ideas, ranging from the most conservative Confucianism to the latest forms of Communism and Bolshevism. The ignorance and bitter conditions of life existant in the working classes make them an easy prey to agitators, propagandists, and ignorant and ill-balanced though often well meaning enthusiasts of all descriptions. As one Chinese recently stated the case, "It is absolutely imperative for China to know, with the help of accurate and reliable statistics, her own economic and industrial conditions, and thereby to find out what is the best solution for her social economic problems."

Lack Statistical Material

The forms which her industrial organisation should take cannot be determined beforehand, but must be worked out in the light of the fullest knowledge obtainable. In regard to these various problems heretofore mentioned China has been referred to as though she were a definite unity, which is in truth not the case, for while there is less diversity in China than say in Europe, it must be recognised that there are great differences and variations between the major regions of the country. This is true of climate, of agriculture, of commerce, and to a lesser extent of social organisation, so that it is extremely desirable that social research should be carried out in North, South, Central and if possible West China, on a coordinated basis that will permit of detailed comparisons being made. Up to date one may safely say that relatively little is accurately known about the Chinese people; and in particular there is an almost complete absence of statistical material. The social investigator in China is being continually hampered in his work by the fact that there is no body of accepted data to form the basis from which his own enquiries can extend, and this must of necessity profoundly modify his work.

For example, in countries having a census every study of industry, whether manufacturing, mining or agriculture, makes use of the facts furnished by censuses either as a point of departure or as a means of checking results. Unfortunately there is as yet no census in China, but at the same time a beginning is being made with statistical studies by different agencies, of which a brief account follows.

Those government ministries, bureaus, or other agencies which employ technical experts have published some reliable statistics, e. g. the Maritime Customs returns relating to imports and exports, and the Ministry of Communications'

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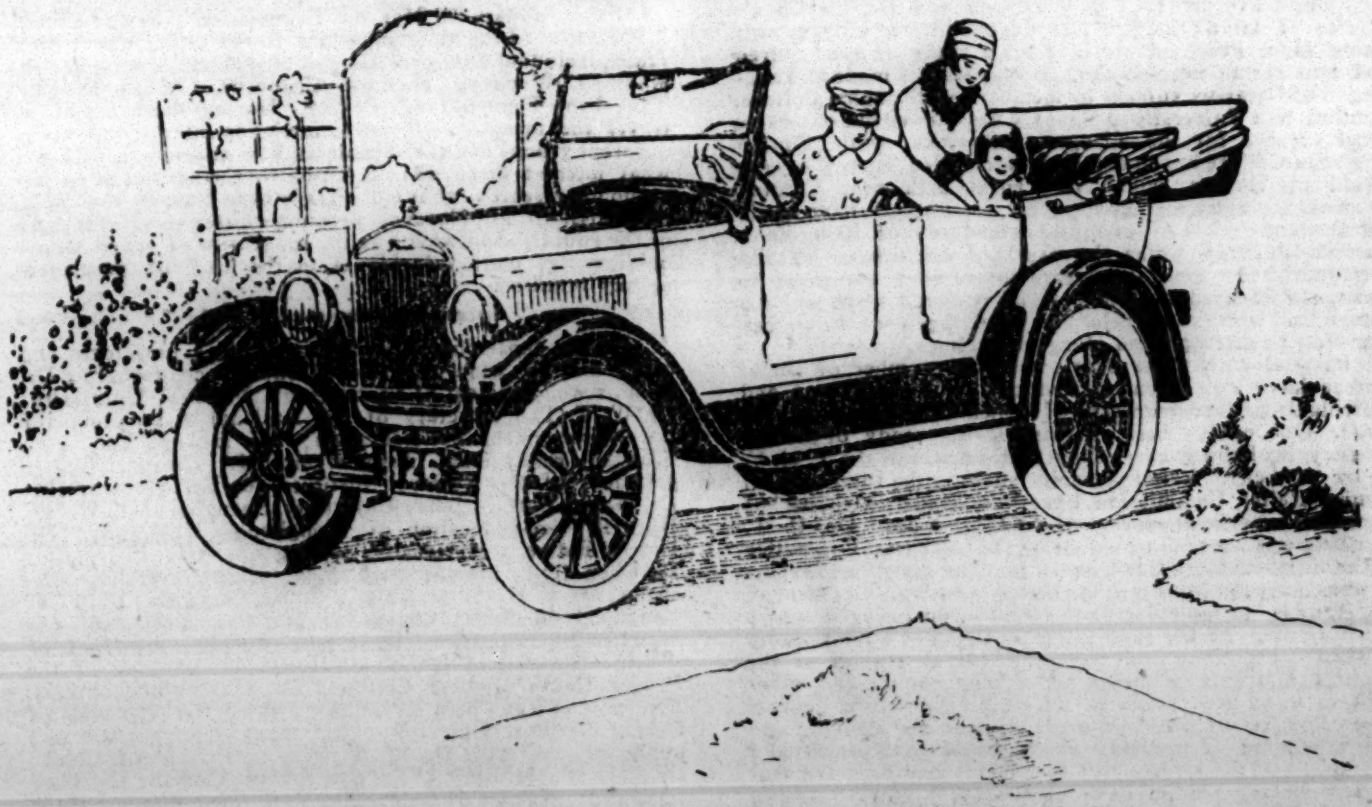

statistics relating to the Chinese railways. On the other hand it should be recognised that data are often published consisting of estimates prepared by local officials who have had little or no training for this kind of work, so that the results are inevitably incomplete and unreliable. At the same time the confusion in the currency and differences in local weights and measures make it very difficult to collect and compile statisticson prices and wages.

Surveys are Very Inaccurrate

The Ministry of the Interior has recently published some data on vital statistics for those large cities in which there is a modernized police service, but these, as also the returns of foreign municipalities in the treaty ports and even in Hongkong, are so incomplete as to be almost useless. Some of the more progressive provincial and municipal governments also have publications, but a cursory examination shows that they contain very serious inaccuracies. The central government of China has done practically nothing to further the study of social economics, and has only touched the related fields of finance, tariffs, currency and banking. On the other hand the Child Labour Commission of the Shanghai Municipal Council has made a survey of the conditions of employment of children in factories and workshops in the International Settlement which is of great interest, but this is the only study as yet made in China by a Commission.

The Government Bureau of Economic Information is of considerable importance in this connection, although as its primary object is to develop trade and industry its publications are chiefly of interest to business men. Because it is the only agency in the field at the present time covering the questions of economic and industrial import, it receives numerous requests from various directions for facts regarding wages and other labour conditions, but it is hardly likely that it will divert its attention from its main purpose to follow up seriously these minor ramifications of social-economic research.

Chambers of Commerce, the Cotton Mill Owners' Association, the Bankers' Association, and the Shanghai Employers' Federation have published some facts in regard to commerce and industry in China, but their work does not compare, of course, either in volume or in accuracy with that undertaken by commercial bodies in industrialised countries.

Feel Need for Educational Research

To turn to the educational aspects of the problem, it may be noted that the universities of China have not hitherto developed any systematic graduate work, for although Chinese students have studied various aspects of Chinese social and economic life while in America or Europe, they have done very little along these lines when in their own country. In the large institutions, however, the need for such research has been felt, and a few have already made some tentative endeavours in this direction. Among the more important pieces of work done in the colleges may be mentioned Professor C. G. Dittmer's and Dr. Ta Chen's studies of family income and expenditure in villages near Tsing Hua, Professor J. L. Buck's study of one hundred and two farms near Wuhu, and the studies made at Yangtzepoo and near-by villages by members of Shanghai College. Southeastern University in Nanking has carried out extensive rural surveys for the Kiangsu authorities, while Canton Christian College has undertaken a detailed survey of the island of Honam, which is a rural area near Canton. Students from several government institutions have made independant studies of labour and standards of living in a number of cities in China, the results of which have already been published. Several universities are only too eager to make use of graduate students in research work of this nature, and with proper help and encouragement much can doubtless be accomplished along these lines.

Parallel with these developments a number of social studies have also been carried out by local groups and individual welfare workers, of which mention should be made. One of the best of these is the study of the rug industry in Peking carried out by members of the Y. M. C. A. of that city. Relief agencies such as the International Famine Relief Commission have also made extensive but somewhat superficial surveys of different types. Dr. C. T. Maitland was engaged on behalf of the Industrial Committee of the National Christian Council to make astudy and report on phosphorus poisoning in the match industry, and although this study is inc mplete and somewhat inconclusive it marks the beginning of the recognition in China of a relationship between occupations and disease. Several studies of the earnings and cost of living of ricksha coolies and other workers have been made in different cities, but in general these compilations have been made without the planning and standardisation of methods which would have permitted a comparison of the various results. Too it may be noted that various dietary studies have been made by physicians and nurses, but these are also rather incomplete and there is need of much work on food analysis in order to determine standard and adequate diets.

Perhaps the most comprehensive piece of social research as yet carried out in China is the survey by Messrs Sidney Gamble and John Stewart Burgess entitled Peking: A Social Survey. While this work contains much valuable material it also reveals the inaccuracies in the information available and indicates most clearly the departments in which improvements should be made in order to furnish public officials and others with facts needed to improve conditions relating to education, health, recreation, industry, standards of living and other similar subjects.

Scientific Societies at Beginning

As far as scientific societies are concerned, one may say that in China they are still in their beginnings, and the field and scope of their work in the future is somewhat difficult to determine. Of those connected with social economics most directly, the Chinese Social and Political Science Association, the China Economic Society, and the China Sociological Society may be mentioned. The first named has funds, is building up a library, arranges lectures in Peking, and publishes a quarterly of some interest, but its activities are limited by its trustees to some extent and it does not contemplate undertaking research. The other societies are young and their resources slender, and as far as can be judged they are not likely to undertake field work in social-economic research. From the foregoing brief consideration of the situation in China at the present time as regards social economics, it can be realised that the need and the opportunity for research work on these lines are equally great. It was with fact in mind that the Institute of Social and Religious Research of New York elected in the autumn of 1924 a Commission of representative Chinese and foreigners who should convene in Shanghai in December and commence a study of the whole problem, and endeavour to find some solution therefor.

Appoint Comission

The members of the Commission who met on January 5th 1925 in Shanghai were as follows:

Dr. Royal Meeker (appointed from America)

J. B. Tayler, professor of economics at Yen Ching University, Peking.

G. W. Sarvis, professor of sociology at Nanking University.

Gideon Chen, secretary of the Industrial Committee of the National Christian Council.

Dr. Chen Ta, professor of sociology at Tsing Hua College, Peking.

Dr. Fong F. Sec, editor of the Commercial Press.

Sidney Gamble, of the Y.M.C.A. Peking.

D. K. Lieu, of the Governmont Bureau of Economic Information.

M. T. Tchou, of the Shanghai Y.M.C.A.

Miss W.T. Zung, Industrial Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. Shanghai.

From January till May the Commission thus constituted made a tour of the most important towns and cities within reach, including Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong, Nantungchow, Nanking, Wuchang, Hankow, Changsha, Chefoo, Tangku, Tangshan, Tientsin, and Peking. During these weeks of travel the members of the Commission interviewed many different groups and individuals in the endeavour to learn what interest there was in China on the subject of social-economic research, what had already been done in this field, what possibilities of local cooperation existed in various parts of the country, and what was the judgement of those whose opinion was most valuable as to the kind of permanent agency required.

Interview Important People

Among those interviewed were college presidents and other men of wide educational experience, including Dr. P. W. Kwo, president of Southeastern National University; Dr. W. T. Tao, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Education; Mr. Huang Yen P'ei, Kiangsu Educational Association; Mr. Carsun Chang, president of the National Institute for Self Government; Dr. Hawks Pott, St Johns University, Shanghai; Mr. W. W. Hornell, vice-chancellor of Hongkong University; Dr. Harold Balme, president of Shantung Christian University; Dr. Chen Shih, president of Chong Hua University, Wuchang; Dr. E. H. Hume, Yale-in-China, Changsha; Dr. F. C. Yen, Yale-in-China, Changsha; Mr. Fan Yuan-lien, ex-Minister of Education; Dr. Chang Po-ling, president of Nankai Uuiversity; Dr. H. S. Houghton, director of the Peking Union Medical College; Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, President of Yen Ching University, Peking; Dr. Hu Shih of Peking National University; and many other officials and public men including Dr. W. W. Yen, ex-Premier of China; Dr. C. C. Wu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Canton; Mr. Tang Shao I, ex-Premier of China; Dr. V. K. Ting, director of the Chinese Geological Survey; Messrs. Dr. C.C. Nieh and H.Y. Moh, cotton mill owners, Shanghai; Mr. K. P. Chen and Dr. Y. T. Tsur, bankers in Shanghai and Peking; Dr. Woo,

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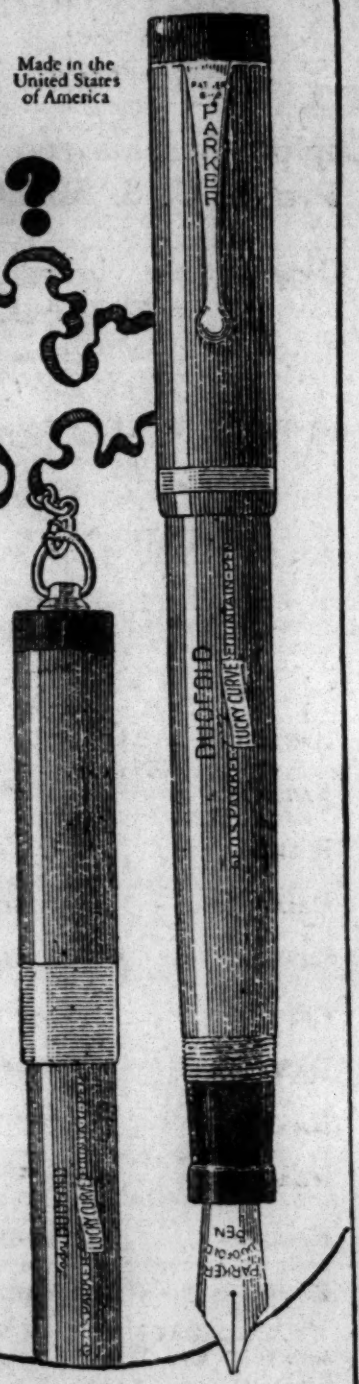

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Lack Text Books Based On Chinese Material

The Commission also met during its travels with most of the prominent missionaries and Chinese leaders connected with the Christian movement in China, separate women's groups being also interviewed in most cases. In some centres discussions were held with local labour leaders and various officials, and visits were paid to factories and social welfare organisations. As a result of these investigations the Commission found abundant evidence that there is a real demand for social and economic facts which can be supplied only by a research agency or agencies. The demand was most strongly voiced by educators and social welfare workers, while the teachers of economics and sociology deplored most strongly the lack of text books based upon Chinese material. These workers are keenly conscious of the need for better knowledge of Chinese social and economic life in order that the materials for teaching may be made to fit the requirements of the people instead of simply copying that which suits Western conditions. This is felt particularly in regard to vocational education and in relating rural schools to the needs of village life.

Feel Need For Vital Statistics

Next to the educationalists come the social workers of different kinds, and while their interest is generally confined to certain practical questions of social well-being and social action, it is nevertheless very keen. The teachers, it is true, still constitute the largest group interested in research in social economics, but the recognition of the real value of such investigations is slowly spreading amongst all classes of educated people in China. To-day the need for more extensive and reliable information about the Chinese people is felt by Chinese leaders in very line, and the Commission found that in many cities the officials were aware of the lack of information and the need for securing dependable statistics as to population, birth rates, public health, prices, labour conditions, cost of living, and many related matters. Chambers of Commerce in Canton, Hankow, Changsha, and elsewhere manifested great interest in the problem, but in general it may be said that neither Chinese nor foreign business men have any clear conception of the meaning, the objects, or the value of research along social and economic lines. Whether or not the Chinese Chambers of Commerce which have shown some comprehension of and interest in this subject would come to the support of social-economic surveys in their home cities remains to be seen.

The account presented above as to the research already completed or in progress is sufficient to indicate the possibility of great achievements under favourable conditions. But the question may fairly be raised as to whether systematic research on a larger scale and the gathering of really accurate and reliable data is possible under present conditions. There are undeniably great difficulties to be reckoned with, and the political chaos which upsets communications, reduces the possibility of Chinese support, and even interferes with the security of life and property in many areas, cannot and should not be ignored. But it seems that although these chaotic conditions would necessarily interfere with research in many areas, and although it is difficult to hazard a guess as to when order will be restored, something should nevertheless be attempted, in order that the leaders of China in the future shall be supplied with the data that they will inevitably need when the political situation becomes more stable.

Must Allay Suspicion

There are other and more deep seated difficulties that cannot be ignored, and which must also hamper the work of investigators to a great extent. The common people are often indifferent or suspicious, for investigation has only too often meant taxation or oppression for them. There is very little appreciation of the value of systematic enquiry and the possibility of applying the results to social betterment. There are very few trained investigators, and there is also the utter confusion which exists in regard to weights, measures, and standards of quality. Above all there is the very serious problem of the misunderstandings likely to arise if foreigners are known to be investigating intimate personal and economic facts in China. Some of these difficulties are those incidental to all pioneering effort, and merely suggest a modest beginning. The testimony of those already at work on these problems is to the effect that the difficulties can be overcome provided that they are recognised from the beginning and the proper approach thereto is made. The standing of the Chinese who are willing to be associated with such a plan as the Commission recommends is sufficient guarantee that no serious difficulty is to be expected as a result of foreign

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participation. The Commission believes that an Institute for Social-Economic Research in China will meet the needs of the situation, promising the fact that there is at present so little experience available as to such research that it would be as well that technical and financial considerations alike should preclude any very extensive projects at the commencement. In all the centres which the Commission visited it found both institutions and individuals looking forward to the possibility of cooperation with such an Institute, and some have expressed a desire to assist in raising Chinese support.

To Limit Field to Current Problems

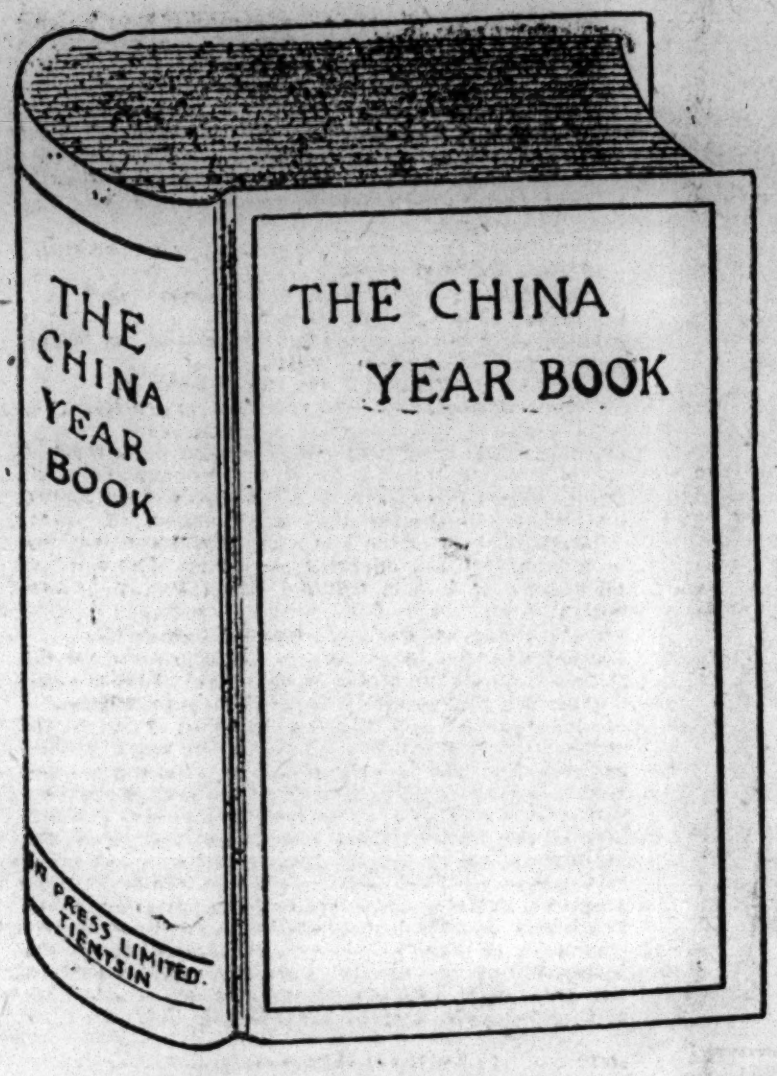
The first and most important point that calls for consideration in regard to the constitution of the Institute is the basis on which it is to be funded. It is true that the Commission on Social Research itself was set up in response to appeals that emanated from those connected with the Christian movement in China, and it might perhaps have been natural to have suggested an organization that was in some way connected with that movement. But the Commission feels that there is an opportunity to include among the active supporters of the proposed Institute all those who are interested in social economics in China and in the welfare of the Chinese people, especially those connected with the government educational system. There is already too sharp a distinction between Christian and government education which it is of the greatest importance to ameliorate. It is indeed in the best interests of the Christian movement itself, that work for the betterment of social and economic conditions should be put on the broadest basis so that all people of good will are enabled to cooperate. The second question that arises with regard to the proposed Institute is the scope and limits of its work, for the possible field is so vast that it would require an organisation with an annual income of many millions of dollars to cover even the most important aspects of its work in China. For practical purposes the field should be limited to those current problems which are most intimately related to the welfare of the most important groups of the population. It has been suggested, therefore, that religious and educational matters be excluded from consideration, not because they are not pertinent and important but because there is so much to be done in the broad field of social economics that it seems desirable that religion and education should be the objects of study by bodies specializing in these questions.

But while the Institute may not attempt systematic studies of educational systems, institutions, and methods as such, it cannot ignore the effects of different types of education upon the social and economic life of the people. Similarly, any comprehensive local study must of necessity include religious practices and their results. Furthermore, the relation between industry and vocational education is of fundamental significance and must therefor receive considerable attention.

Suggest Work for Institute

In some quarters it has been suggested that the Institute should confine its studies to modern industry, and the Commission fully recognises the critical importance of the conflicts and readjustments which are connected with the growth of the factory system and the capitalistic organization of industry. It is apparent, however, that these questions are inextricably linked up with rural and general social conditions, and that these therefore cannot be ignored. Specific studies in industry are of course feasible without the broader studies which would give the background for interpreting industrial conditions, but it seems that it would be extremely unfortunate if the Institute were to be so limited in its scope as to exclude the broader studies suggested.

From another direction there has been a very strong demand that the Institute should devote its primary attentions to rural problems, on the ground that probably eighty percent of the population of China is rural. Furthermore, the city has no monopoly upon progress and changing conditions, for there are constant migrations of people between city and country. A large proportion of the employees in modern factories have come from the land and go back to the land at frequent intervals, a practice which is rare in foreign countries. Therefore the effects of the modern factory system are felt in the country districts for hundreds of miles beyond the factory walls. Moreover, the demand for agricultural products of better quality and in larger quantities is stimulating and changing rural life, while improved methods in agriculture are gradually affecting an increasing number of rural communities. Experiments in rural credit and other improved forms of rural organisation are constantly increasing, and there is a steady demand for new forms of local government built up on the old village democracy but adapted to the needs of the present day and a new community life. On all these grounds and many others



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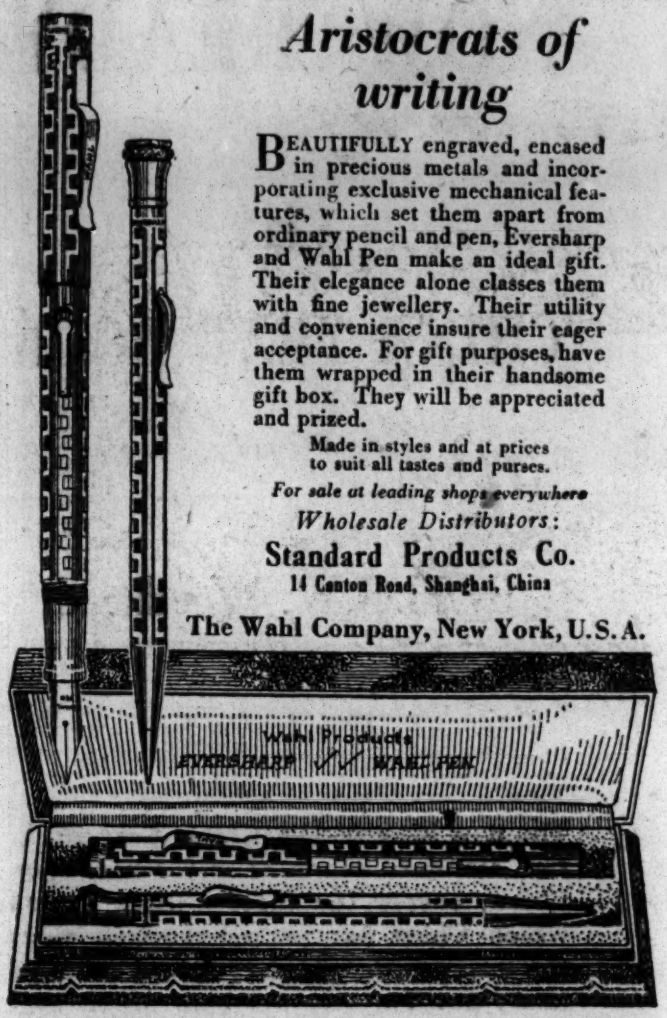

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those who are interested in rural improvement have insisted to the members of the Commission that investigation in rural districts and conditions is urgently desirable. A little consideration of the question will render it obvious that no one institution can hope to cover the whole field of research in China, and that the claims of many to consideration must be passed by, but as a rough outline it seems that surveys might be undertaken along somewhat the following lines:

1. General surveys of rural and urban communities and their mutual relations.
2. The effects of modern methods and ideas upon social and economic conditions.
3. Standards and costs of living and changes therein.
4. Employment and unemployment.
5. Large and small scale industries in relation to wages, hours, earnings, and output of labour.
6. Woman and child labour and employment.
7. Occupational diseases and accidents in relation to industry.

Studies along these and other similar lines must be carried on continuously, for social and economic research is of such a nature that its best results can only be achieved from collation and comparison over a number of years. This does not presuppose that the organisation and working methods of the Institute might not be changed after a period of years in order to accord with altered conditions and circumstances.

Social-Economic Research Has Permanent Use

The question has been raised by some as to whether the work of the Institute would not duplicate that of the government when the time comes that the Chinese government is adequately organised and order is restored. Little of the research heretofore proposed would duplicate work carried on by even the best governmental departments in those countries most advanced in statistical studies at the present time. The large number of permanent, independant research agencies in the United States which flourish alongside the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Labour Statistics, and other great government departments proves conclusively that independant social-economic research has a permanent place in all countries, and that it supplements rather than duplicates the work of public departments. Apart from the intrinsic value of the results secured by private agencies, one of their most important functions is to stimulate governmental activity and to suggest new fields for their study.

1. Peking as Headquarters

Finally there is the important question as to the suitable location of the Institute; whether in Peking or Shanghai. The advantages of the former city would seem to be:

1. Peking as the capital city carries considerable prestige throughout China, and the Institute would be felt to be more thoroughly Chinese if located in that city.
2. The statistical records in the government departments relating to social economics are centered in Peking.
3. Cooperative relations and assistance from the government would be very greatly facilitated by locating the central office in the capital, where contacts can readily be made with the heads of ministries and departments.
4. All the great national organisations interested in the social sciences and social movements have their offices in Peking, and cooperation with these associations is of the greatest importance.
5. Peking is the educational centre of China, and it is especially necessary that the friendliest relations be established between the Institute and educational institutons and associations.
6. More men of influence and outstanding reputation who can be interested in the work of the Institute reside in or come to Peking than is the case with any other city.
7. There are extensive libraries in Peking which would be of the greatest value to the Institute.

2. Shanghai as Headquarters

The advantages of Shanghai may be outlined as follows:

1. It is the greatest industrial and trading centre of China.
2. Here are to be observed to the best advantage the effects of new ideas, methods, customs, and institutions upon Chinese social and economic life.
3. It is nearer the centre of China, and cooperation with Canton and South China would be much easier with the office at Shanghai than it would be with it in Peking.
4. The great business houses are located in Shanghai, and it is necessary to obtain their support if possible.
5. Shanghai, being easily accessible to visitors from abroad who are interested in conditions in China, possesses advantages for attracting interest and support from abroad.
6. Shanghai is also the centre of educational, health,

(Continued on page 162)

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(*Continued from page 160*)

welfare and other movements, and if any system of decentralisation should occur in China it would immediately become the most important city in the country.

It seems possible that the best solution of this difficulty for the time being would be to establish the head office in Peking and a branch office in Shanghai, for ultimately it will become apparent that the different geographical sections of China can never be adequately served until branch offices are established in Canton, Hankow, Chengtu, and other more remote but important centres. These are problems that can be left to the future, however, for the point of interest at the present time is whether the recommendations of the Commission on Social Research in China will take effect, and if so when the Institute will be constituted. There can be little doubt that the project is a good one and one, moreover, which should achieve far reaching results, and it can only be hoped that the chaos which at present exists throughout China will not be allowed to hinder or prevent its execution.

Peking, China.

News from South China

The Central Executive Committee at Canton has just proclaimed a series of regulations for the government of Hupeh. The Government of Hupeh is to be administrated by a Provisional Political Council, the members of which are to be appointed by the Chairman of the Nationalist Government with the consent of the Nationalist Political Council. Pending the formation of a regular government of Hupeh, the Provincial Council, under the supervision of the Nationalist Council, shall have jurisdiction over the military, political, financial, and other affairs of the province. The Provincial Council may exercise its power until the formation of a regular government. Until further action on the part of the Nationalist Council, the Provincial Council shall consist of a chairman and thirteen members. The Nationalist Political Council Chairman shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Provincial and appoint the members of the Provincial Council. The Provincial Council shall meet at least once a week and may call for special meetings whenever necessary, a majority of members present constituting a legal quorum for the transaction of business. The Provincial Council shall report its proceedings to the Nationalist Council within three days after the meeting and refer all important matters to the Nationalist Council for further action.

The Members of the Hupeh Provincial Council just appointed comprise General Tang Seng-chi, Tang Yin-te, Chan Kung-pok, General Liu Tso-lung, General Li Chung-jen, Chen Ko-yu, Tsim Tai-pi, Tong Yung-hui, Liu Wen-tu, Yu Yu-si, Chen Ming-chao, Hu Chung-tu, Hsia Tiao-jen. General Tang Seng-chi will act as temporary chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Council.

Report from "anti-Red" sources indicates that there will be very little hope in getting General Li Tsai-hsin, now acting Comander-in-Chief of the Kuomintang Army in Canton, to turn against General Chiang Kai-shek, the regular chief of the party for the time being.

It has been the desire of the Kuomintang Conservatives for some time to oust General Chiang Kai-shek by asking General Li Tsai-hsin to declare General Chiang dismissed from office as soon as General Chiang is unable to continue his advance at Kiangsi, Hunan, and Hupeh, and by asking General Sun Chuan-fang of Nanking to appoint General Li Tsai-hsin as Civil Governor of Kwangtung. General Li, it is understood, is not in favour of either plan. Unless there is a unification of China, General Li knows that Sun's appointment will not hold good and his going over to Sun and against Chiang would be opposed by certain faction of the Kuomintang Party to which he owes his present power and influence.

Notwithstanding the lack of official proclamation by the Kuomintang restoring Canton-Hongkong traffic, Chinese in Canton are confident that it will be done, probably several days before October 10th. The delay in the proclamation has been caused by the inability of the Kuomintang and the Canton Strike Committee enforcing the anti-British boycott to complete details for restoring traffice but not necessarily to terminate the anti-British boycott. The details to be settled, as the Kuomintang is concerned, are to be left in the hands of T. V. Soong, Kuomintang Minister of Finance, and Eugene Chen, acting Kuomintang Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It is reported that General Li Fung-hsiang and General Chau Cheng, once "anti-Reds" in Fukien, are to join the Kuomintang, one as a Corps Commander and the other, a division commander. General Fan Sheh-shang, one time a mercenary commander in Canton, is to re-join the Kuomintang as a Corps Commander. The Kuomintang now has 18 corps commanders with General Li Fung-hsiang commanding the 16th, and General Fan Shek-shang, the 17th. Since the commencement of the Northern Expedition, the Kuomintang has appointed nine or ten corps commanders. So far General Tang Seng-chi of Hinan is the only faithful one, the others being more or less doubtful.

The Canton Police have again reiterated the order forbidding pickets of labour unions to arrest and detain persons charged with having violated union rules. For more than a year the Kuomintang has allowed the labour unions in Canton to practically dominate the government, and the present action of the Police may indicate a change of policy in this party.

Chen Te-shan, a brother of Mrs. Sun Fo, has been recommended by Sun Fo, in his capacity of Chief Commissioner of the Canton Municipality, to be the Superintendent of the Canton Telephone Exchange. Reports were current in Canton for several, that Mr. Sun was to recommend Mrs. Sun Fo for the post.

The Kuomintang Municipal School Superintendent in Canton, with the co-operation of the Youths Department of the Party, is to organize a special commission to interest the school children in party politics and doctrines. For this purpose a training class of leaders will be organized and the pupils of the schools are asked to form a pupils alliance to receive instructions from the Kuomintang leaders. Mr. Chen Kiewoon, sometime Canton Municipal Treasurer, has been approved as chairman of the commission to interest the school children in Kuomintang activities and teachings.

The Canton military and police authorities have recently succeeded in unearthing some irregular emigration agencies through which Southern Chinese, especially women, have been induced to go abroad under contract exceedingly unfavorable to the employed, sometimes for immoral purposes. A short time ago more than 80 prospective emigrants were rescued when they were still in the Tai On Hotel, Canton. These victims were later sent back to Wuchow, where they came from not altogether voluntarily or knowingly. The Hotel was made to refund the $3,991 they had spent during the trip. On September 30th the Canton Police also detained five women and a suspect while they were about to depart for Annam by the S. S. *Tai Chung Wah*.

Because of the numerous taxes and war contributions already in force by mandate of the Kuomintang, the residents of Canton are asking that the proposed land tax may not be levied for the time being.

The typhoon near Hongkong and Macao for the two days ending September 27th has brought no liltle calamity to fishing junks on these waters, in addition to some damages on land. The exact number of fishing junks sunk and fishermen drowned will never be known, but some estimates have put them to more 309 junks and 2,000 fishermen.

For the first time in Hongkong, the Chinese nationa holiday, October 10th, the anniversary of the Republic, will be made a bank and legal holiday.

Among the prominent Chinese passing through Hongkong or arriving there on a short visit last week were Mr. Tang Shao-yi, noted Cantonese and ex-Premier of the Republic, who was on his way to the Straits; and Mr. Liang Shi-yi, also an ex-Premier, who was coming to Hongkong to celebrate the birthday ot his father.

Canton, October 2, 1926.

Trade Opportunities

Further information regarding the following trade opportunities may be had on application the office, of the Trade Commissioner, 3 Canton Road.

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(*Continued on page VI*)

Men and Events

Sir Henry Gellen, British Chief Justice at Hongkong is visiting in Shanghai.

Ray Hill of the International Banking Corporation, Shanghai has been transferrsd to Hankow.

F. Thiel, Consul-General for Germany, at Shanghai who has been absent on vacation, has returned.

The Young Women's Christian Association at Shanghai has opened a campaign to raise the sum of $15,000.

H. F. Payne, manager of the American Bank Note Company at Peking, was in Shanghai on business last week.

The Shanghai Municipal Council has granted a license to D. B. Sparks to operate a lunch wagon on the streets at nights.

A smoker and boxing entertainment was held at the American Club, Shanghai on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 5.

Carl Seitz, general manager of the China Import and Export Lumber Company, Shanghai, has returned from a business trip to Manila.

The first meeting of the American Woman's Club this season was held at the club rooms, 66 Szechuen Road, on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 5.

Byron J. Stansfield of the China Import and Export Lumber Company, Shanghai, has departed for North China on a two month's business trip.

Practically 2,000 employes of the Commercial Press of Shanghai were on strike for several days last week on account of the dismissal of a foreman.

Dr. F. L. Hawks-Pott, President of St. John's University, has returned to Shanghai from a year's leave of absence which he spent in the United States and Europe.

The Denishawn Dancers, who arrived in Shanghai from the South last week, opened a 10-day engagement at the Carlton Theater on Friday evening, September 31.

Rehearsals for the play, "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney" have been started by the Shanghai Amateur Dramatic Club. The play will be given at the Lyceum Theater on October 14.

All public meetings have been prohibited for October 10, the Chinese national holiday, according to a notice issued by the Shanghai Chinese police authorities, last Monday, Oct. 4.

A Chinese bank messenger employed by the Ong Sung native bank, 15 Tientsin Road, Shanghai, was held up and robbed of $10,000 on Jinkee Road, Monday afternoon, Oct. 4.

Marshal Tsao Kun, former President of China, who has been in retirement for some time is planning to make his future home in Shanghai, according to a report from Peking last week.

A fleet of Chinese fishing junks with about 2,000 persons aboard was reported lost on Sept. 30 at Macao as a result of a serious typhoon which swept the coast in that district a few days earlier,

C. W. Atkinson, general manager of the Standard Oil Company of New York, in China, sailed from San Francisco on September 18 and was scheduled to arrive in Shanghai on October 7.

Albert M. Guptill who has been connected with the Commercial Department of the U. S. Consulate at Shanghai, has resigned to become manager of the firm of Girard and Company, Inc.

The Directors of the China United Insurance Society, Ltd., have announced the formal opening of the Society's new building 34 Bubbling Well Road, for Sunday, October 10, at 12, o'clock.

The Shanghai American Polo Team composed of Walter Chalaire, Cornell S. Franklin, H. D. Rodger and Don Burdick, has been successful in defeating the American polo teams in both Peking and Tientsin.

Miss Doreen Holgate, daughter of Mrs. Harold Holgate of Shanghai, was married on Sept. 25 at Hongkong to Lieut. H. M. A. Day of the *Royal* Marines, at present attached to the British naval force in the Far East.

Sir Hiram Shaw Wilkinson, father of H. P. Wilkinson, former Crown Advocate of Shanghai, died on September 28, in London. He was 86 years of age and in 1900 was appointed Chief Justice in Shanghai.

The Shanghai Municipal Police may appear in knee-trousers, or as they are popularly known, "shorts" next summer according to the current *Municipal Gazette*, which states that the matter of costs is being investigated.

A snake twelve feet long recently was killed by a policeman in Hongkong. Upon inspection the body of the snake was found to contain the body of a small dog which had been advertised as missing from the neighborhood.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden, who have been visiting in Japan for several weeks, will depart for a tour of China on Oct. 15, stopping off in Mukden for a call on Marshal Chang Tso-ling before proceeding to Peking.

Loon Friedman, general manager of China Motors, Shanghai is planning to depart shortly on an eight month's trip to Europe and the United States. He is proceeding to Europe by way of Suez and will return to China next spring.

Yui Chung-han, former Civil Administrator of the Harbin Special Area, has been appointed President of the Chinese-Eastern Railway in succession to Liu Shan-chin. The new appointment was announced by Marshal Chang Tso-ling.

Mr. and Mrs. V. G. Lyman of the Standard Oil Company, gave a tea dance on Sunday afternoon, October 3, at the Union Club of China in honor of their daughter and son-in-law, Mrs. and Mrs. James. More than 100 guests were present.

Nine medical students and nine nurses received degrees at the C. M. S. Hospital at Hangchow on Sept, 30, the chief address being delivered by Dr. Main, head of the School. Local military and civil officials sent representatives to the exercises.

The lifting of the anti-British boycott at Canton has caused renewed activity in Shanghai shipping centers, most of the British shipping companies rearranging their schedules to again include Canton which has been off the map for more than a year.

An action was started in the U. S. Court for China on Monday, Oct. 4, by the Yangtsze Rapid Steamship Company, an Americad concern against C. R. Cox of Hankow for the recovery of $100,000 said to have been advanced to Mr. Cox by the Company.

An American-born Chinese, Harry B. Y. Young, was fined G. $50 in the U. S. Court for China last week for attempting to sell a pistol and ammunition in Shanghai. He was a sailor on the Cross Keys, a freighter owned by U. S. Shipping Board.

P. D. Evans who has been connected with *Reuters* service for fifteen years and recently chief of the editorial staff at Shanghai has been appointed chief correspondent at Peking in succession to Major A. E. Wearne, who has been transferred to Australia.

Nanyang University, Shanghai, will celebrate on October 9, 10 and 11, the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the institution. A special feature of the anniversary celebration will be an engineering exhibition. The school is located at 628 Avenue Haigh.

Rev. C. F. Davies, a British missionary was captured by Chinese bandits on Sept. 20 at the town of Chowkiakow, Honan Province is still a captive of the bandit gang, according to a report from Kaifeng published in the *North-China Daily News* this week.

The glass lenses in the Gap Rock lighthouse near Hongkong were broken during the severe typhoon which swept that district. The lighlhouse is 140 feet above high-water level and according to the report, waves dashed entirely over the top of the structure.

W. A. Chapman, former clerk of the U. S. Court for China, who is alleged to have embezzled the sum of $30,000 belonging to the Court and who was arrested in Seattle some time ago, has appealed from a decision of the Seattle Court, that he be sent back to China for trial.

The quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the International Institute of China will be held at the Institute 318 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai on October 23, at which time Dr. Gilbert Reid, director will report upon work which has been accomplished since the annual meeting.

According to a message from Changsha, Hunan Province, dated Sept. 29, three American missionaries, C. Beck, and Minerva Weil of the Refermed Church and Lewis Koobbe of the Evangelist Church, have been captured by Chinese bandits at the town of Maliwan, west *Hunan*.

Col. Carmi Thompson, special commissioner appointed by President Coolidge to investigate economic conditions in the Philippines, departed from Manila for Hongkong on Oct. 4. Col. and Mrs. Thompson are planning to spend several days in Shanghai and Peking on their way home to the United States.

F. A. MacKenzie has been appointed London correspondent of the *Japan Advertiser* of Tokyo in succession to Hugh Byas who is returning to Japan to become editor of the *Advertiser*. Frank H. Hedges who has been editor of the paper for several years is planning to return to the United States.

According to report, Dr. William H. Gardiner has been appointed acting U. S. Health Surgeon in Shanghai in place

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of the late Dr. S. A. Ransom, the appointment having been made by the U. S. Treasury Department, dating from September 1 of this year. Dr. Gardiner was for several years a partner of Dr. Ransom.

The Chinese Maritime Customs is planning, according to recent report, to send a large number of the Chinese employes of the service to America, Europe and Japan for study of customs systems in those countries. Chinese members of the Customs who have had seven years service, will be eligible for the trip abroad.

The American Legation has sent the Assistant Military Attache with credentials from the Chinese Government to the town of Sianfu, Shensi Province, for the Purpose of investigating the status of American missionaries in that district who have experienced considerable trouble on account of the war between the Allies and Kuominchun.

Leon Friedman, General Manager of China Motors, Shanghai is planning to depart from Shanghai about the middle of October on a trip to Europe and the United States. Mr. Friedman will first proceed to Europe by way of Suez and hopes to arrive in New York about the first of January. He will probably return to China in April.

An exhibition of Chinese paintings by Miss Edith Yang was held at the Chinese Y. W. C. A. in Shanghai, last week. Following the exhibition here, the paintings are to be sent to the Sesquiceatennial Exposition at Philadelphia, Pa., the expense for transportation to be borne by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang. Miss Yang, the artist, is a native of Wusih.

The Chinese police authorities on Sunday, Oct. 3, arrested 23 agitators who were attending a meeting called under the auspices of the National Students Union for the purpose of starting an agitation over the Wanhsien incident of Sept. 5. Of the 23 arrested 16 were students and the remainder reporters for local Chinese newspapers. The reporters and one woman were later released.

E. W. Frazar and Company, Tientsin, connected with E. W. Frazar and Company of Tokyo, have been incorporated under the regulations of the China Trade Act, the new style of the firm now being E. W. Frazar and Company, Fed. Inc., U. S. A. The officers of the corporation are F. F. Spielman, President; E. W. Frazar, Vice President; G. C. Magatagan, Secretary-Treasurer.

S. M. Edwards, who has been serving as Acting Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, has been appointed Secretary, according to an announcement of the Council on October 1. Mr. Edwards is an attorney by profession, having had ten years' practice in London before coming to Shanghai. During the European War he served as commissioner for the National Savings Committee, London.

A group of American missionaries stationed at the town of Sianfu, the capital of Shensi Province, have sent an appeal to the American Legation at Peking for assistance. Sianfu has been besieged by the Northern "Allied" forces for several weeks, in consequence of which the missionaries have been cut off from outside communicationand have had difficulty in obtaining food and medical supplies.

The Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, was well filled on Sunday, Sept. 3, at the memorial service held in honor of the seven British officers and sailors killed in the Wanhsien incident on September 5. The Rev. C. J. F. Symons delivered the address following which there was an appropriate musical selection by R. C. Young. A collection for the relief of the deceased, amounting to $1,100, was taken at the close of the service.

Major John Magruder, accompanied by Mrs. Magruder and their two small children, who had been in Shanghai for several days departed on September 29 for Peking where Major Magruder will succeed Col. Barnerd as U. S. Military Attache, Major Magruder, who is the son-in-law of Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, former American Minister in China, formerly served as assistant American military attache in Peking.

The following were elected directors of the Sino-Japanese Society at the annual meeting held on Saturday, October 2 at the Country Club House on Route Ghisi: Tang Shao-yi, C. P. Yin, Yinson Lee, O. S. Lieu, S. Y. Yeh, Hsu Sing-loh, David Z. T. Yui, G. Hashizume, I. Akiyama, G. Miyazaki, T. Tanabe, G. Okada, Y. Ikede, T. Funatsu and K. Fokushima. The officers of the organiation will be elected from the Committee.

A German firm, Harrendoff and Company, located in Shanghai with head office in Germany, is alleged to have defrauded the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of a sum amounting to between £50,000 and £100,000, according to reports in the Shanghai newspapers this week. An order has been issued for the arrest of Holger Harrendort, manager of the German firm, who is alleged to have departed from Shanghai several days ago.

A. C. Row, advertising manager of the British-American Tobacco Company, at Tientsin, recently visited the territory about Nankow which was fought over during the recent conflict between the Northern "Allies" and the Kuominchun. According to Mr. Row none of the sign-boards of the B. A. T. was damaged in the bombardment, but he did wish to protest against the use of the Company's sign-boards as places for hanging Chinese deserters and spies.

Miss Hsieh Wan-ying, daughter of Admiral P. S. Hsieh of Fukien Province, has been appointed a member of the faculty of Yenching University, Peking. Miss Hsieh has just returned to China from the United States where she attended school for three years. While in the United States, Miss Hsieh became widely known as a writer under the name of "Ping Hsin," books containing her verse and "Letters to Children," having recently been published by Wellsely College.

J. V. A. MacMurray, American Minister to China, who, with Mrs. MacMurray, is now in Manila will return to Shanghai on October 27 and will be here for a few days before proceeding to Peking. While in Shanghai Mr. and Mrs. MacMurray will be guests at a number of functions, including a tiffin by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Union Club of China and the American University Club. While on their way to Manila, Mr. and Mrs. MacMurray spent several days in Canton and Hongkong conferring with American consular officials.

The September number of the *Maifoo Shield*, house organ of the Standard Oil Company of N. Y., Shanghai, contains a number of interesting articles dealing with various parts of China written by members of the staff, among them being, "Down the Sungari and Up the Amur," by J. M. Avent, "Mountain Climbing in the Tribes Country of Tibet," by Davie E. Kydd. In addition there is an editorial entitled, "Anglo-American Unity," a humorous article on "Chinese Made Easy," "Auditing as a Fine Art," by J. W. Anderson and news notes from various branches and agencies.

Owing to the failure of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to pay its accounts with the foreign cable companies, the three foreign companies with offices in Shanghai, on Sept. 27 refused to accept further telegrams from the Chinese Telegraph Administration unless same were accompanied by cash. The only exception to the ruling is Government telegrams, according to the announcement. The foreign cable companies who forced to take similar action last February. The three companies who made the announcement are the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, Great Northern and Eastern Extension.

Willys R. Peck, Chinese Secretary at the American Legation in Peking since 1921, who has recently been transferred to the State Department at Washington for special service, was born in China on October 24, 1882. After his graduation at the University of California in 1906 he returned to China and for two years was employed as an instructor by the Governor of Chihli Province. He then served as a student interpretor at the American Legation and for a time was assistant Chinese Secretary. He later served as Vice Consul and Consul at various places in China, including Tsingtao and Hankow.

The National Industrial Bank of Shanghai suffered from a serious "run" on Wednesday, September 29 due to a rumor that the Hankow office of the institution had been closed by the Chinese Southern forces on the grounds that Marshal Wu Pei-fu was a part owner in the bank. It developed however that the Hankow bank which was referred to in the rumor was the "Industrial Bank of China" and not the National Industrial Bank of Shanghai, but through a confusion of names a "run" was started on the Shanghai institution. The National Industrial Bank has a capital of $20,000,000 with a legal reserve protecting its $2,000,000 note-issue. The bank met all demands of depositors and was not seriously affected by the "run."

Dr. Robert Elliott Speer, prominent member of the American Presbyterian Church and closely affiliated with the Missionary branch of that organization in New York is scheduled to arrive in Shanghai shortly for a general tour of inspection. Dr. Speer is a native of Huntingdon, West Virginia and is a graduate of Princeton, Yale and Edinburgh Universities. He has served as secretary of the Presbyterian Board for Foreign Missions and has made various tours of inspection of mission stations in Persia, India, China, Japan, Korea, The Philippines, Siam and Irak. He is the author of many books and during the World War served as a member of the advisory committee on religious and moral activities of the Army and Navy. He is now President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

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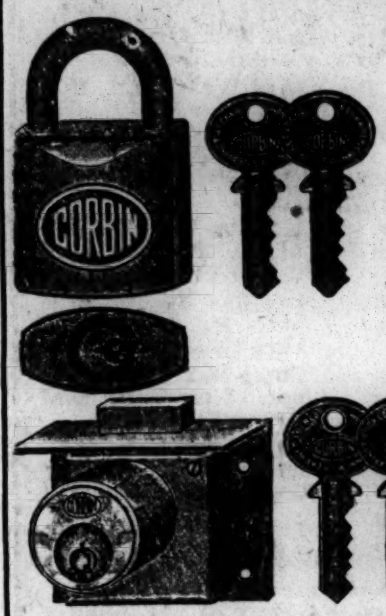

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Notice is hereby given that John A. Richards has filed petition for Letters of Administration in the above entitled estate, and pursuant to Court Order all objections to the issuance of said Letters of Administration must be filed With This Court on or before October 16th, 1926.

FLEMING & ALLMAN,
Attorneys for Petitioner

From the Chinese Press

September 29.—Japanese *Toho News Agency* report from Kiukiang states that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's troops, after occupying Nanchang, executed a large number of student agitators who had been sent to Nanchang by the Kuomintang—Marshal Sun orders 24th Mixed Brigade to Tayeh for the purpose of relieving the Northern forces besieged in Wuchang—Tokyo report states that the five Chinese students arrested for assaulting Dr. Chao Chin-pei, adviser to Marshal Chang Tso-lin in Tokyo, are being placed on trial, the public prosecutor demanding that they be given sentences of three months in jail—Chin Fan, councillor of the Peking Foreign Office has been sent to Tokyo as a delegate to the Pan-Pacific Conference—Marshal Chin Hsien-yuan continues to urge Fengtien leaders to send troops to support of Wu Pei-fu—Military situation shifts to Lower Yangtsze with probabilities of decisive engagement between Chiang Kai-shek and Sun Chuan-fang shortly--Chang Chung-chang of Shantung sends force of 3,000 "spearmen" each armed with a spear with a red handle, to help Sun Chuan-fang defeat Southerners—Kiukiang dispatch states Gen. Chiang Kai-shek planning to take offensive in vicinity of Kaoan, but that he continues to make peace offers to Sun Chuan-fang—Chinese gunboats arrive at Kiukiang to help Marshal Sun—Japanese *Toho Agency* dispatch states that Gen. Yang Sen's army stationed at Wanhsien has started down river on "British, American and French" steamers to attack Kuomintang at Hankow.

September 30.—Marshal Sun gives up plan to personally lead his troops in attack on Kuomintang at Hankow and decides to dispatch Chinese gunboats to attack Southerners at Yochow—Southerners renew attack on Wuchang owing to imminance of attack by Sun Chuan-fang—700 wounded Northern troops return to Kiukiang taxing hospital facilities—Gen. Wang Tung's troops belonging to the Chihli-Shantung Army arrive at Paotingfu—Premier Tu Shih-kwei decided to carry on temporarily—Chinese seriously concerned at closing of Russo-Asiatic Bank and recall that Chen Lu, Chinese Minister to France reported more than a year ago that the bank was in a precarious position—Gen. Yu Tsung, appointed as Garrison commander at Peking refuses to accept post unless he is notified regarding the territory he is to control—Hankow dispatch states that Sun Chuan-fang's troops executed 600 students for revolutionary propaganda at Nanchang and in addition that he has disarmed more than 5,000 troops belonging to General Wang Pei-ling and Tsung Chien—Kuomintang announces 20 percent tax on users of water and telephone services in Aankow—Hsu Yuan, Shanghai Commissioner of Foreign Affairs announces reorganization of Shanghai and Paoshan Land Bureau—Kuomintang dispatches large force down river to meet advance of Sun Chuan-fang's troops—Chiang Kai-shek, Southern leader now stationed at Hsinyu and reports state negotiations proceeding for peace between him and Sun Chuan-fang—Peking Cabinet issues mandate appointing Dr. Wang Chung-hui as Chinese liquidator of Russo-Asiatic Bank—25 Japanese Buddhist priests leave Tokyo for tour of China—Marshal Sun secretly dispatches three steamers loaded with his troops for the purpose of attacking the Kuomintang at Hankow—Peking Ministry of Finance announces regulations for liquidation of Russo-Asiatic Bank.

October 1.—Peking dispatch states Cabinet contemplating appointment Chinese members of Sino-Russian Conference, Ministry of Foreign Affairs has asked Chang Tso-ling for suggestions—Five armed Russians in motor car hold up and rob messenger of jewelry store in Peking making away with parcels containing valuable jewelry, one Chinese policeman being killed—Government appoints Dr. Wang Chung-hui as Chinese liquidator, of Russo-Asiatic Bank, government regulations demanding liquidation of all branches of institution; that Chinese officials have full power to dispose of properties and pay obligations, and that no property of bank be removed from China without China's consent—Chang Tso-ling demands appointment of Mukden man on liquidation board of Russo-Asiatic Bank—Southern forces transport airplanes to Kiangsi front and appoint Huang Chang-kou as member of Hupeh political committee—Public bodies in Hankow asked to supply steamers for evacuation of women and children from Wuchang—Sun Chuan-fang contemplating appointment of Generals Chow Feng-chi and Chen Chin-yen as military and civil governors respectively of Kiangsi, Marshal Sun still remaining at Kiukiang—France sends note to Peking Government stating that closure of Russo-Asiatic Bank does not affect French rights in Chinese-Eastern Railway—Chang Chih-tan, Ministerof Communications, Peking states probability that Salt revenues previously deposited

in Russo-Asiatic Bank may henceforth be deposited in the Bank of China and Bank of Communications—Premier Tu Shih-kwei and Foreign Minister Tsai Ting-kan resign and Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo appointed to hold both positions concurrently—Gen. Yu Chen assumes post as commander of metropolitan forces at Peking, immediately arresting 81 alleged communist agitators—Japanese *Toho Agency* report from Kiukiang, States Southerners in precarious position on Kiangsi border owing to Sun Chuan-fang's encircling movements from both Nanchang and Tayeh and that Southerners withdrawing—Southerners fortifying position at Juichow planning definite stand—Train service excepting military specials, still disrupted on Kiukiang Nanchang Railway.

October 2.—Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's troops are now taking the offensive against the Southern troops on all fronts, the Southerners dropping back but watching their opportunities for an engagement, meanwhile peace negotiations are also proceeding—Japanese Minister Yoshizawa returns to Peking from Tokyo, stopping off en route to interview Marshal Chang Tso-ling at Mukden—Conflict of views develop between French and Chinese regarding liquidation of Russo-Asiatic Bank, Chinese Government claiming rights owing to its providing $5,000,000 of the original capital—Gen. Chu Yu-puh tupan of Chihli arrives at Tsinan for conference with tupan Chang Chung-chang of Shantung regarding conditions in the North--Reported that Northern militarists have decided to provide Wu Pei-fu with arms and amnuitions instead of sending troops into Honan-Many exchange shops close in Peking owing to liquidation of Russo—Asiatic Bank—Chinese Government raises question of deposit of Government Salt and Customs revenue—Southern leader, Chiang Kai-shek appoints Gen. Li Chung-jen as defense commissioner of Aocheng and Shanling—Women and children refugees to be removed from Wuchang—Shanghai Y. M. C. A. announces inauguration of "model village" for laborers in Pootung district, houses to be of standard modern construction renting for $3 or $4 a month—Southerners begin furious attack on Northern forces still holding out in Wuchang—Approximately 700 wounded soldiers in Kiukiang hospitals having been brought in from Hsuishui and Nanchang fronts-Sino-Japanese railway conference opens in Mukden—Peking Chinese Bankers Association demand future Customs and Salt deposits be placed in Chinese banks—Padoux, French financial adviser to Chinese Government refuses to accept appointment as associate liquidator of Russo-Asiatic Bank—Yokohama Specie Bank and Banque de L'Indo-Chine apply for Customs and Salt funds-N. Y. K. steamer, Fengyang Maru fired on near Huangchow on Yangtsze—Japanese *Toho* Agency reports move of Chihli Party to cut loose from Wu Pei-fu and start new party, with Chi Hsieh-yuan, Tien Wei-chin, Mai Chin-piao, Wang Wei-cheng and Wang Wei-wei as leaders—Cantonese announce continuance of anti-British agitation despite cessation of boycott—Southern troops which withdrew from Nanchang start offensive southeast of Juichow—Northern troops at Tayeh claim capture of Chininchen—Southern troops operating northward of Hankow now established at Kuangshiu, report stating that Gen. Fan Chung-hsiu's trpoos, previously independent, now incorporated with Southerners—Canton mass meeting participated in by Chamber of Commerce decides to continue anti-British boycott—Heavy fighting develops in Huangchow district—Canton Government announ-

(*Continued on page 169*)

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Developments in the China Situation for the Past Week

Reports from Kiukiang on Wednesday, Oct. 6 indicated that the Southern forces had captured the town of Te-han and cut the Nanchang-Kiuking Railway just south of Kiukiang, thus isolating the forces of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang in the Nanchang district. In addition to this, the Southerners have recaptured the town of Tayeh from the Northern or Allied forces. Further reports indicated that negotiations are proceeding between Sun Chuan-fang and Chiang Kai-shek for a compromise.

The question as to whether Marshal Sun Chuan-fang' commander-in-chief of the forces in Kiangsu, Chekiang' Anhwei, Fukien and Kiangsi and Chiang Kai-shek, commander of the Southern or Kuomintang forces are going to fight for the supremacy of the Lower Yangtsze Valley is progressing toward solution as these lines are written, for the armies of the two generals are now in combat in the vicinity of Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi Province. All of the news reports indicate that the fight is to be a "decisive" one, despite rumors that peace negotiations are proceeding simultaneously between the two generals, while their armies are engaged at the front.

Where the Battle Front is Located

The battle between Sun Chuan-fang and Chiang Kai-shek is now progressing along the shore of Poyang Lake between Nanchang and Kiukiang, the latter city being located on the Yangtsze. The news reports tell of such places as Juichowfu, Tehan and Tayeh changing hands, the first two being located in Kiangsi, while the latter is a coal and iron industrial center in Hupeh Province below Hankow. While the news reports are confusing and badly mixed with propaganda it seems to be fairly clear that Sun Chuan-fang, commander of the forces in the Lower Yangtsze Provinces is trying to drive through toward Wuchang in order to relieve the Northern garrison which has been besieged there for more than three weeks by the Southern forces. At first it was rumored that Sun was planning to advance in the direction of Changsha, the capital of Hunan, but this scheme now seems to have been abandoned.

Chiang Kai-shek, on behalf of the Southern troops, seems to be trying to regain Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi, which he captured several days ago, but which he was forced to relinquish on account of the superior strength of Sun Chuan-fang's troops. Gen. Chiang's advance force which captured Nanchang only consisted of about 1,000 men and they made the mistake of getting too far in advance of the main southern forces. Marshal Sun Chuan-fang seems to be assisted by Anhwei and Shantung troops under Gen. Chen Tiao-yuen, tupan of Anhwei, for it was these troops which captured Tayeh from the Southerners about ten days ago. Marshal Sun also seems to have the help of several of the Chinese gunboats.

Chang Tso-ling Improves Position at Peking

The Fengtien party has taken advantage of the discomfiture of Marshal Wu Pei-fu by improving its position at Peking, the first move being the appointment of Gen. Yu Tsung as Garrison Commander of the Metropolitan district. This undoubtedly had much to do with the Cabinet shake-up, both of the Cabinet "Admirals" Tu Shih-kwei Premier, and Tsai Ting-kan, Foreign Minister announcing their resignations. Latest reports have it that Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo who has been serving as Minister of Finance has agreed to accept the premiership and to hold the foreign portfolio concurrently. Other possible Cabinet appointees being mentioned are Pang Fu as Finance Minister, Wang Ku-min, also as Finance Minister, Hsia Jen-hu as Vice-Minister of Finaece, Zung Ko-chen as Minister of the Interior, Tang Ur-ho as Minister of Education and Chang Chi-tao as Minister of Communications.

Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, former tupan of Kiangsu, a lieutenant of Wu Pei-fu who has been at Paotingfu in Chihli Province in command of the remnants of Wu's forces also seems to have been having a difficult time with the Fengtien party since the collapse of Wu's forces following defeat by the Southerners at Hankow. Gen. Chi has been trying to induce the Fengtien leaders to help Wu with money and ammunition, but without success. Marshal Chang Tso-ling has been willing to send an army to help Wu regain his position in Honan and Hupeh, but both Wu and Chi refused this, knowing that if Fengtien sent troops into this area that there would be no room for the Chihli leaders. Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, controller of the Lower Yangtsze Provinces has been in pretty much the same position as Wu Pei-fu, in case of victory, it would be a Fengtien victory with no spoils left for Sun.

The Eclipse of Wu Pei-fu

The outstanding feature of the military situation as it stands today, is the almost total eclipse of Marshal Wu Pei-fu as leader of the Chihli Party and likewise the almost complete collapse of the Chihli Party as well. There was a report during the week that an attempt might be made to revive the Chihli military party under the leadership of Chi Hsien-yuan, Sun Chuan-fang, Tien Wei-chin, Mei Chiu-piao, Wang Wei-cheng and Wang Wei-wei, but this was nothing more than a straw showing the present direction of the political wind following the downfall of Wu Pei-fu. If Sun Chuan-fang is successful in eliminating the Kuomintang at Hankow, he naturally will be in a dominant position and will fall heir to the position formerly occupied by Wu Pei-fu, but if he is eliminated and the Kuomintang becomes dominant in the entire Yangtsze Valley, this will narrow the situation down to Kuomintang and Fengtien. As a matter of fact there have been indications that there is already a sort of understanding between Kuomintang and Fengtien to bring about just this situation. It is not necessary to mention that Canton and Mukden have been together previously in opposition to the Chihli militarists.

The British-Chinese Situation

Peports appearing in the American and British home newspapers, copies of which have arrived in the mail during the week, indicate that all of the "furor" about intervention on the part of the Powers as a result of the Wanhsien "incident" has simmered down to exactly nothing. According to a long dispatch appearing in the *Chicago Tribune* officials of the British Government were quoted as declaring that the Wanhsien fight between the British river gunboats and Gen. Yang Sen would be treated merely as a "bandit" affair and that the British Government would handle the matter through diplomatic channels. The Chinese Government, according to reports from Peking the week, is planning to demand, among other things that the British naval officers be punished, that an indemnity be paid and that the British should in future observe traffic rules on the Yangtsze, but since there is no Government in Peking, this report probably amounts to nothing more than a bluff.

Although the anti-British boycott at Canton has been officially called of, the Cantonese apparently are still trying to prevent resumption of trade relations with the British and are trying to extend the boycott to Hankow. But on the other hand British shipping companies at Shanghai and Hongkong report renewed activities and revision of schedules to include Canton as a port of call, the latter mentioned city having been off the map of British shipping concerns for more than a year.

The Closure of the Russo-Asiatic Bank

Of almost equal news importance with the war situation, was the dispatch from Paris on Sunday, Sept. 26 stating the suspenstion of business of the Russo-Asiatic Bank. This bank, which was started in 1895 as the financial organ of the Chinese-Eastern Railway, occupied for a time a dominant position in the financial affairs of the Far East. With a capital of 55,000,000 gold roubles, plus a Chinese capital of about $5,000,000 (silver) it occupied a position rivalling that of the British Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The bank was started as a result of the secret negotiations of the old Chinese viceroy Li Hung-chang whereby Russia obtained vast rights in Manchria. It was through this bank that the old Russian imperialistic ventures in North China were financed and as a result of which the Russo-Japanese war was fought. When China withdrew recognition of Russia following the combing into power of the Bolsheviks, the French stepped in and hung their flag on the Russo-Asiatic Bank, claming the action was necessiated owing to the fact that French advanced to Russia much of the original capital of the institution.

Now the bank is closed and while there has been no official announcement, rumor has it that the losses are vast, including possibly large sums belonging to the Chinese Government Customs and Salt revenue departments. Since the Deutsch-Asiatiche Bank was closed as a result of the World War, this leaves the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation as the only place where the Chinese Government can, in accordance with the treaties, deposit its government funds.

The Chinese Government has demanded the right to liquidate the Russo-Asiatic Bank and has appointed Dr. Wang Chung-hui as official liquidator, but at latest reports, the French are protesting the point claiming control of the institution owing to the head office having been removed to Paris.

(Continued from page 167)

ces regulations for government of Hupeh Province—Japanese announce preliminary plans for inaugurating air services between Osaka and Dairen and Osaka and Shanghai.

October 3.—Wellington Koo, Premier, orders deposit of August salt revenue in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, pending arrangement for placing deposits in Chinese banks—Peking Cabinet decides that China's demands in connection with Wanhsien incident will include punishment of British naval officers responsible, right to demand indemnity for Chinese killed, that British be required to observe navigation rules in future when operating on China's inland rivers—Sun Jen-yu, chief secretary of Cabinet tenders resignation — French Minister declares that owing to French control, Chinese cannot liquidate Russo-Asiatic bank with French consent — Rumored that Chinese gunboats now stationed at Tsingtao may be sent to Kiukiang to assist Sun Chuan-fang — Reported that Gen. Yang Sen of Wanhsien is planning to occupy western Hupeh on behalf of Wu Pei-fu—Shanghai native police arrest 16 students and 2 newspaper reporters for participating in a meeting under auspices of National Chinese Students Union for purpose of agitating against Wanhsien incident—Kiukiang dispatches by *Toho* agency state that Northern and Southern forces preparing for decisive battle in vicinity of Nanchang which Southerners now making determined attempt to recapture — *Chiao Tung Jih Pao*, organ of the Ministry of Communications in Peking, closed — Marshal Sun Chuan-fang decides to proceed to Nanchang to, command his troops in person — Gen. Hsieh Hung-hsun, commander of Sun's forces at Nanchang, reported seriously wounded — N. Y. K. Steamer Feiyuang Maru and Yuehyang Maru fired upon by Southern troops near E-chang, one Chinese passenger being wounded—Northern troops at Tehan, near Nanchang, reported surrounded by Southern troops.

October 4.—*Reuters* report from Hongkong states that Hongkong-Canton Strikers Delegation at meeting held on September 30 passed resolutions to continue boycott against British goods until satisfactory settlement for Mar. 30 and June 23 affairs of 1925 are satisfactorily settled; strikers agree to impose new taxes, same to be collected by the Strike Committee, Strikers Delegation and Strike Picket Corps; continue efforts to open Whampoa Port and extend Yuenhan Railway in order to provide work for laborers—Expected that all women refugees soon evacuated from Wuchang—Negotiations still proceeding on Wanhsien incident, Chinese *Kuo Wen* News Agency reports British adopting "stubborn" attitude, there now being six British gunboats anchored at Ichang—Report from Lintung, Shensi Province states that Feng Yu-hsiang influence growing, several local generals, notably Ma Fu-hsiang going over to the Kuominchun, Gen. Liu Chung-hua, Northern commander stating necessity of continuing campaign against Kuominchun until Sianfu, Shanyang and Sanyuan are captured from Christian General's forces—Kaifeng dispatch states that Northern commander Tien Wei-chin sending troops southward in direction Hupeh purpose of engaging Southern forces—Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai protests against settlement of Wanhsien incident locally between British and Chinese anthorities, claiming that matter should be handled by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking in order to "preserve the dignity of China"—Three Japanese airplanes expected in Shanghai to inaugurate opening of

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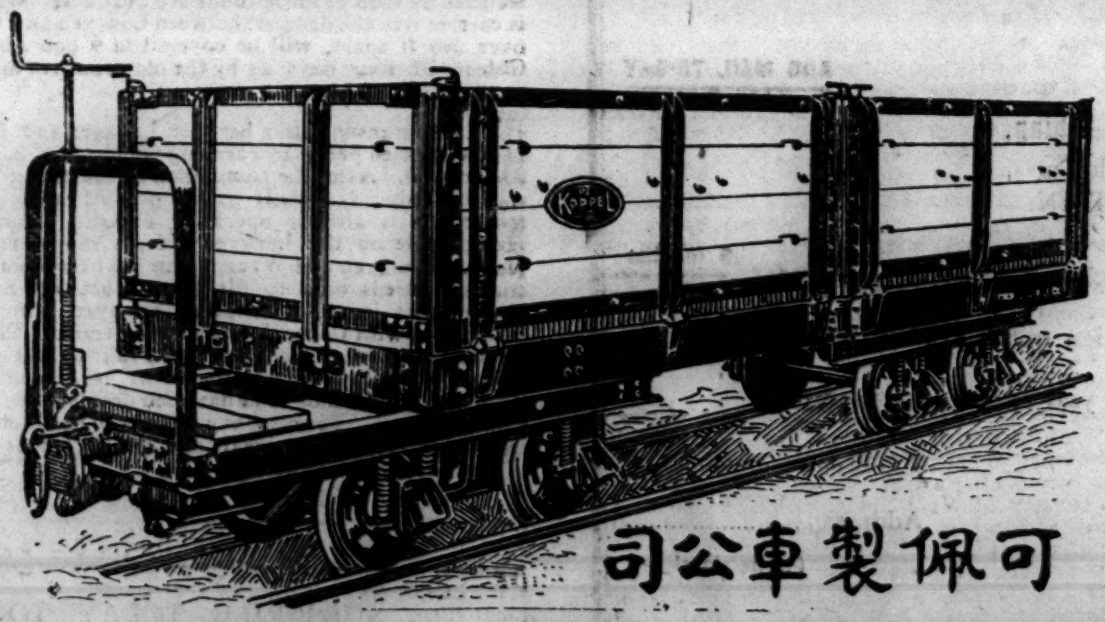

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air route between Shanghai and Osaka.—Allied forces threatening rear Southern forces vicinity Tayeh—Chiang Kai-shek personally leading Southerners in Hsinyu region —Gen. Yu Chen, new garrison commander Peking area calls on Diplomat announcing intention preserve strict order in Capital area—Owing to non-committal attitude British Government, Diplomatic Body takes no action respecting Canton's announcement of new taxes—Southerners capture town To-an and Sun Chuan-fang leaves for front to take personal charge—Wellington Koo pursuades Pan Fu to accept Ministry of Finance—Japanese Federation of Labor meeting at Osaka considers matter of sending delegates to Conference to be held in Shanghai.

October 5.—Capture of town of Tehan, on shore Poyang Lake to south Kiukiang by Southerners has created serious situation for Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, necessitating complete revision of campaign which has been in progress in vicinity of Nanchang—Marshal Sun explains fall Tehan as due to concentrating his forces at Juichow and Kaoan which left Tehan unprotected, however Sun believes that Tehan can be retaken shortly and declares that Kiukiang in no immediate danger of capture by Southerners—Southern troops at Tohan number 5,000 under command of Gen. Hu Tsung-to, who cut railway and telegraph lines leaving Sun's forces at Nanchang isolated—Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan, who is cooperating with Sun Chuan-fang has rushed to the front in an effort to recapture Tehan—Japanese report from Kiukiang states peace negotiations proceeding between Sun Chuan-fang and Tang Sun-tse, Kuomintang tupan of Hunan—Sun Chuan-fang sends telegram to Shanghai denying that his troops are demoralized—Japanese steamer Juiyang Maru and British steamer Tatunghao report being fired on by Southerners near Huangchow, Foreign Consuls, Hankow lodging protests.

Motor Road being Constructed in Southern Fukien

The Yen Chao Railway and Mining Company in Fukien province, has decided to build a motor road from Wangchwan to Shuichao, 110 *li* apart, in order to facilitate traffic between Lungyen and Changchow according to a report in the Chinese Economic Bulleton.

The cost is estimated at $700,000, of which $480,000 has already been raised. The company will first build a section of 40 *li* between Wangchwan and Shihchung and another section of 25 *li* between Hoki and Shuichao, leaving the section between Hoki and Shihchung, 45 *li* apart, to be constructed as soon as more funds are available. When the plan is carried out, the distance between Lungyen and Changchow, over 200 *li* apart, will be covered in 9 hours by motor bus instead of four days as by the old primitive means of conveyance.

Cargo transportation between Lungyen and Changchwan is now effected partly by carrying coolies at a cost of about $3 per picul. After the completion of the roads, the freight will be reduced to half of the present rate. At present a motor bus is already operating between Changchow and Hoki, while on the Lungyen side, a motor road of 30 *li* between Lungyen and Wangchwan has been completed. The company needs only to fill the gap between Shuichao and Wangchwan in order to bring Lungyen into direct communication with Changchow by motor traffic. The company at first intended to build a light railway but owing to the difficult topographical features of the countryside at Kuokungkiao a motor road has been decided upon instead of a light railway. The company expects to complete these two sections of the road in a year and public tenders are being invited for the construction.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

A Story of Kentucky Life

The Time of Man by Elisabeth Madox Roberts. The Viking Press, Inc. 30 Irving Place New York.

The wonder of this book is that the author has so completely identified herself with the people of whom she is writing. She seems not to be telling us about Ellen Chesser—she is Ellen Chesser. It is a drab and dismal story of "poor whites" in Kentucky. Nothing happens and you know that nothing will happen but the reader who begins the book will be compelled to finish it. On page one the family is found in an old farm wagon with all their worldly goods consisting of a few rags and pots and pans going to some new place. On the last page, Ellen the child of the family now grown and the mother of five children, is doing the same thing. The pity of it all and yet one wonders if motor cars and grand surroundings can take a soul out of the mire. Ellen dreams of something better, "a room to sleep in where there would be pink and blue, herself reading a book by the window. Things to put in drawers and drawers to put things in and people to say things to." But she goes through life feeding the hogs. Just why the author feels that she must drag the reader through all this sordid misery is not apparent. In a story of "poor whites" on a farm one can understand the propriety of feeding the hogs once in every chapter but these animals are much overfed. The judicious reader soon learns to skip the daily visit to the pig-pens.

Ellen has some understanding of her only way of escape. "She liked to sit in the white clover by the road, away from the after supper noises of the cabin, a white clover of though playing over her mind and spreading a sweetness throught her flesh, while another, less than thought, lapped folds of being around her." But too many of Ellen's days were without hope. "On and on, without end, she felt herself and all other things going, day and night and rain and windy weather, and sun and then rain again, wanting things and then having things and then wanting. Eating and then wanting to eat again, and never any end, and it goes on and on." And that is Ellen's story as it is the story of many an Ellen born into a far brighter world.

With the author's deep understanding of the human heart we hope that she will some time give us a story of an Ellen who has a chance for her life. She has demonstrated that she can write a gripping story with nothing but drab misery for a background. What could she do if she permitted herself to paint something of the joy of life?

B. M. P.

Two Interesting Novels.

Plain Americans By Mary Helen Fee Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1926, pp. 351 G. $2.00

Between Fate and Akuas By Maud Kino-Ole Kinney Philadelphia: Dorrance and Company 1925 pp.216, G$2.00.

Plain Americans is described by the publishers as "a story with a purpose, written straight from the heart (whatever that may mean) by an author who believes in America for Americans". It certainly has a purpose—no one can doubt that. Speaking vulgarly, the "hyphenated Americans"—German-Americans, Anglo-Americans, and all who are not "plain" Americans "get Hail Columbia" in this novel. It is a story the type of which will appeal to the "one-hundred-per-cent-American"—and yet it is *decidedly* worth reading. The characters are intensely real and interesting; the plot is excellently developed; the Americanism if a little over-stressed is nevertheless of a healthy sort; the style is crude at times but on the whole up to the average of the "best-seller" fiction. For the American in Shanghai who would privately a little prefer to be an European to being what he is this book may be commended—and the man who is well satisfied with his American citizenship will not be made conceited by reading the story of the "plain Americans", even if they were a little too rich to be "plain".

Between Fate and Akuas is a story of quite a different type. Located in the Hawaiian Islands and "written by one who lives there" it is full of descriptions of the soft life of the fortunate classes of the islands. He who is interested in improving his Hawaiian vocabulary will find a lot of words herein translated in brackets so that he may study and be amused at one and the same time. The style of the book is pretty bad, but the story "can do" for an evening by the fire after dinner—when the time for fires comes.

A Daughter of the Samurai

A Daughter of the Samurai By Etsu Inagaki Sugimoto Doubleday, Page and Company. Price Gold 3.00

A pleasure to read is this book A Daughter of the Samurai written by Madame Sugimoto who is an Instructor in Japanese Language and Literature in Columbia University, New York City. The style is charming and the narrative fascinating. The introduction by Christopher Morley makes a delightful opening to a wholly delightful book.

How fortunate that one who appreciates the best in the "Land of Flowers" should also appreciate life in America where "hearts are the same...." as in Japan. Among the most interesting chapters are those which tell of the growth of personal right which came as an outgrowth of the "plant-what-you-please-garden" (in which the author symbolized her freedom of thought by planting potatoes and on the strange customs of America which are contrasted with the old customs and traditions of Japan.

The book is attractively bound and printed on heavy paper which lends much to its personality. It cannot fail to attract the attention of those who admire good style and interesting narrative.

Hazel MacNair

St. John's University

Announcement —

Toyo Murakami, art and Oriental curio specialists, formerly located at the Palace Hotel on Nanking Road, have removed to their new premises at Corner of Kiangse and Ezra Roads, Shanghai.

We are now holding First Autumn Sale at the reduction of 20% off regular marked prices in order to reduce their surplus stock. The Sale will last until the end of October.

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Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

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Closing Rates—October 6

Market Closed Heavy Business Done 2,400,000

October 6, 1926 Average 1925

STOCK	LATEST	HIGH	LOW
American Telephone & Tel. Co.	145¾	145	130⅝
American Tobacco (Class B)	121	119½	84½
Anaconda Copper	48½	53¼	35¼
Baldwin Locomotive	121⅛	146	107
Bethlehem Steel (Ord)	47¾	53½	37
General Motor (Common)	163¼	149¾	64⅝
Liggett & Meyers (Class B)	90¾	89⅞	55½
Pennsylvania Railroad	54⅜	55⅜	42½
Tobacco Products	110¾	101¾	70
Tobacco Products (Class A)	115¼	110⅜	93⅛
United States Rubber Co.	56¾	97¼	33½
Du Pont de Nemours (Common)	238	271¼	134¼
American Can	52⅛	49¾	47¼
American Smelting	136	144½	90⅜
Union Pacific R R	164⅞	153¼	133¼
U. S. Steel	145¾	139¼	112⅜
Anglo American Oil (Voting Shares)	18¼	26⅜	17⅛
British American Oil	54	47½	38
Phillips Petroleum	—	47⅛	36¼
Imperial Oil	—	134¾	27¼
International Petroleum	30	35⅜	22⅛
Continental Oil	19¾	31⅛	21⅞
Standard Oil of Calif	59⅝	67¼	51½
" " Indiana	62⅝	70¾	59½
" " New Jersey	42	47½	38⅜
" " New York	31½	48⅝	40

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American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Sept. 23th.	Sale Price Sept. 30th	Approx. Yeld to Maturity Sept, 30th.
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	103	102¼	7.80
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	98½	98½	7.65
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101	101	6.90
Argentine Government Ser. "A".....	6	Sept. 1, 1957	99⅜	99½	6.05
German Covernments S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1949	105½	105	6.60
Kingdon of Norway S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1943	101⅛	101¼	5.90
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	99¼	99¾	7.00
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock.....	4	Perpetual	84⅞	85¼	4.69
Belgian Government S. F. Loan.....	6	Jan. 1, 1955	86½	86	7.15
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures.....	7	Jan. 1, 1943	105½	107	6.30
German General Electric Co. S.F. Loan....	7	Jan. 15, 1940	103	103	6.70
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan....	7	Feb. 1. 1945	99	98½	7.15
Cuban Northern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan....	6	July 1, 1966	98	98	6.15
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	95⅞	95½	6.50
Republic of Haiti.....	6	Oct. 1, 1952	99	99½	6.05
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan..	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	101⅜	101¾	7.35
Kingdon of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	91⅛	91¼	7.75

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, Oct. 6th, 1926

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The price of Bar Silver in London has fluctuated considerably during the past week and today's quotation of 26 5/16d. ready and forward shows a decline of 1 1/16d. in the spot price and 1 2/16d in the forward price. The official T/T rate on London during the same period has fallen from 2/7 1/2d. to 2/6 1/4d. The exchange market has been very erratic and speculative operations have again made their effect felt in the rates ruling for Gold remittances. A fair quantity of silk bills, mostly on New York, were placed on the market early in the week. Silver advices from London are still easy. The following rates are available at the close of today's business:—T/T on London 2/6 15/16d., New York 62 1/4, Yen 77 5/8, near delivery. 4 m/s export paper can be placed Sterling 2/7 3/4d., G.$63 7/8

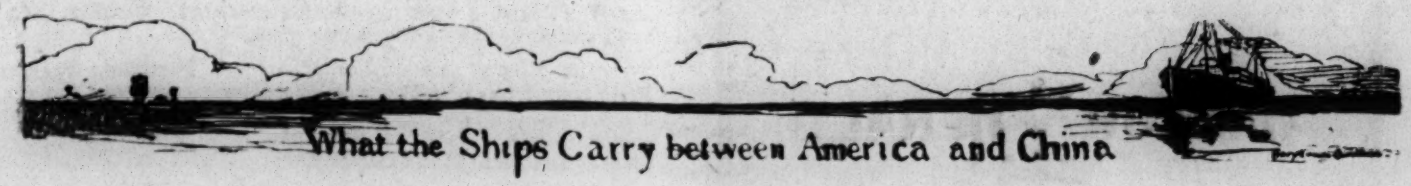
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls 78,399,000 a decrease of Tls. 2,278,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 72,790,000 an increase of $ 1,440,000
Estimated value Tls. 130,807,000 as against Tls. 100,352,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Sept.	Thursday Sept. 30	Friday Oct. 1	Saturday Oct. 2	Mon. Oct. 4	Tues. Oct. 5	Wednesday Oct. 6th.
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closin*
T/T London	2/8.780	2/7 1/4 2/7 2/7 5/16	2/6 3/4 2/6 1/2 2/6 13/16	2/6 1/2	2/7 1/4 2/7 5/16	2/7 1/4 2/7 2/7 5/16	2/7 2/6 1/2 2/7 1/16 2/6 9/16
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/7 1/16	2/6 9/16	2/6 9/16		2/7 1/16	
4 m/s ,,	—	2/7 1/2 2/7 3/4	2/7 2/6 3/4	2/6 3/4	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/2 2/7 1/4	2/7 1/2 2/6 3/4
T/T India	181.860	173 3/4 172 1/4	171 1/4 169 3/4	169 3/4	174	174 172 1/4	172 1/2 169 3/4
T/T France	2,309.800	2255 2240	2195 2180	2195	2250	2230 2215	2200 2165
T/T N. Y.	66.310	63 62 3/4	62 1/4 61 3/4	61 3/4	63 1/4	63 1/4 62 3/4	62 3/4 61 3/4
T/T Hong	78.820	78 1/2 78 1/2	78 3/4 78 3/4	79 1/4	79	79 79	79 79
T/T Japan	72.960	76 3/4 77 1/4	78 78 1/2	78 1/2	77	76 3/4 77 1/4	77 1/4 78 1/4
T/T Batavia	164.460	156 3/4 155 1/2	154 1/2 153	153	156 1/2	156 1/4 155 1/4	155 1/4 152 1/2
T/T Straits	85.460	89 1/2 90 1/4	91 91 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/4 90 1/4	90 1/4 91 1/4
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. } Cred. D/A }	2/10.405	2/8 7/8 2/8 5/8 2/9 1/8 2/8 7/8	2/8 3/8 2/8 1/8 2/8 3/8 2/8 3/8	2/8 1/4	2/9	2/9 2/8 3/4 2/9 1/4	2/8 1/4 2/8 1/2
4 m/s ,, D/P	—			2/8 1/8	2/9 1/4	2/9	2/9 2/8 1/4
6 m/s ,, B/L	2/10.717	2/9 3/16	2/8 11/16	2/8 9/16		2/9 1/16	2/9 3/16
Cred D/A		2/8 15/16	2/8 7/16		2/9 5/16	2/9 1/16	2/8 9/16
4 m/s B/F } Cred D/A }	2.439.800	2385 2370	2325 2310	2325	2380	2360 2345	2230 2295
4 m/s N. Y. Lc.	69.435	66 1/8 65 7/8	65 3/8 64 7/8	64 7/8	66 3/8	66 1/8 65 7/8	65 7/8 64 7/8
4 m/s ,, Dacs	—	66 7/8 66 3/8	65 7/8 65 3/8	65 3/8	66 7/8	66 7/8 66 3/8	66 3/8 65 3/8

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Sept. 30	Oct. 1	Oct. 2	Oct. 4	Oct. 5	Oct. 6
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	26 7/16	26 1/4	26 5/16	26 11/16	26 3/4	26 5/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $ 57 3/8	G. $ 56 7/8	G. $ 57 1/8	G. $ 57 7/8	G $ 58 1/8	G. $ 56 7/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chanping) 978 touch).....	372.00	373.00	368.00	363.10	371.30	376.70
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	72.1375	72.075	72.0125	71.9625	71.975	71.95
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	3%	2%	2½%	3%	3%	3%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London Paris on	T/T 170.24
Bank of France rate of discount	7 1/2%	New York on London	T/T 485 7/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 5/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 3/16
,, 4 ,,	4 1/8%	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/0 1/8
,, 6 ,,	4 3/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/ 11 7/8



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

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S. S. Argun Maru, September 3. from U. S. A.

Aluminum Foil	Pls.	38
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases Galls.		143,150
,, ,, ,, bulk	,,	43,830
Oil Lubricating, Mineral	,,	53,405
Liquid Asphot	,,	1,030

S. S. Empress of Russia, Sept. 4. from U. S. A.

Cotton Flannel:		
Grey, 32½ in by 31yd.	Pcs.	5,750
,, 40 31 ,,	,,	2,000

S. S. Florida Maru, September 8. from U. S. A.

Milk, Evaporated	Pls.	1,700
Newspaper, Old	,,	751
Bedsteads, Brass	Pcs.	234

S. S. Yokohama Maru, Sept. 9 from U. S. A.

Copper Ingots	Pls.	3,528
Milk, Condensed	,,	900
Timber:		
Softwood, Merchantable	Squ. ft	655,026

S. S. President Pierce, Sept. 15. To U. S. A.

To San Francisco.		
Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	5.66
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	0.76
,, ,, Shantung.	,,	2.94
Tea, Black, Congou,		
Hankow	,,	84
Kiukiang	,,	1
Other Ports	,,	1
Tea, Black, other kinds,		
Kiukiang	,,	142
Tea, Black, other kinds, other Ports	,,	1
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	329
Hyson, other Ports	,,	41
Tea, Green, other Kinds, other Ports	,,	1
Tea, Green, other Kinds, Shanghai	,,	11
Antimony Regulus	,,	420
Brassware	,,	104
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	15
Feathers	,,	9
Fire-crackers	,,	14
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	87
Lichees, Dried	,,	36
Oil, Groundnut	,,	108
Oil, Wood	,,	4,536
Woodware	,,	33
Carpets Hk.	Tls.	3,432
To San Pedro.		
Cotton Waste	Bls.	105
To South Pasadena, Col.		
Carpets Hk.	Tls.	372
To Los Angeles.		
Brassware	Pls.	17
Carpets Hk.	Tls.	435
To Houston.		
Hair, Human	Pls.	91
To Portland.		
Fire-crackers	,,	33
To Salaverry.		
Tea, Black, Congou Kiukiang	,,	60
To Hoboken, New Jersey.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls. 75	,,	74 82
Yellow, H'kow ,, 5	,,	5.00
,, other Ports ,, 10	,,	10.05
To Toledo, Ohio.		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	217
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	23
Hyson, other Ports	,,	7
To Philadelphia.		
Bristles	,,	9
Carpets Hk.	Tls.	4,532
To Baltimore.		
Egg, Yolk, Dried	Pls.	6.5
To Boston.		
Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai Bls. 13	,,	41.75
Carpets Hk.	Tls.	39
To Chicago.		
Egg Albumen, Dried	Pls.	84
Matting	Rolls	51
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other ports Bls. 115	Pls	117.27
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, other Ports Bls. 110	,,	88.00
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Dupions:		
Shanghai Bls. 10	Pls.	9.96
Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports Bls. 123	,,	402.60
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	17.31
Antimony Regulus	,,	420
Brassware	,,	13
Bristles	,,	21
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	104
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	387
Feathers	,,	219
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	72
,, Sheep's,	,,	4
Rhubarb	,,	25
Skins, Dog	Pcs.	1,412
Hair, Nets Hk.	Tls	14 000
Carpets Hk.	Tls.	14,179

S. S. President Grant, Sept. 17.

To Seattle.		
Tea, Black, Kiukiang.	Pls.	7
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	26
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	156
Oil, Wood	,,	9,000
Canned Vegetables	Doz.	452
To Baltimore.		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	Pls.	239
To Philadelphia.		
Rhubarb	,,	25
Wool Sheep's	,,	450
To Cincinnati		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	117
To St. Louis.		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	208
To Chicago.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, other ports, Bls. 100	Pls.	80
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	91
Tea, Black, Congou, Kiukiang	,,	5
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	128
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports Bls. 40	Pls.	40.34
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls. 330	,,	340.11
White, other Ports ,, 295	,,	236.00
Yellow, Shanghai Bls. 25	,,	25.00
Yellow, Hankow Bls. 96	,,	95.64
Yellow, other Ports Bls. 5	,,	5.00
Silk Embroideries	,,	1.57
Tea, Green:		
Guupowder, Ningpo.	,,	157
Intestines, Pigs', Dried.	,,	9
Straw Braid, White	,,	14
Ginger, Fresh	,,	43
Ducks' Meats, Down	,,	7
Water Chestnuts, Dried	,,	103
Shoes	Pairs	240

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Another week has passed during which actual business done was on a very small scale, but prices on the local staple showed a steadily ascending tendency, registering at the close a rise of about Tls. 1.00 per picui higher than the level ruling during the previous period. Though no extra pressure in the demand for the raw material is as yet perceptible the undertone in the rates, strange as it may seem, inclines more toward firmness bordering on a further advance. This is presumably caused by very slow movements of the new season cotton from the interior marts, and for that reason may be set down as being of a temporary nature, and that no sooner a more normal influx of the raw product takes place such will, to a more or less extent, modify the expectation of those who are at this early stage of the season endeavoring to retain their holdings with a view to obtaining better remuneration than is warranted by the present conditions of our market owing to the very meagre improvement now evolving in the yarn trade as well as the bearishness now being displayed in both Mid-Americans and Indians.

Yarn:—The market during the past week has been keeping steady to firm and prices advanced from Tls. 1.00 to Tls. 2.00 as compared with those of last week. Some 17,000 to 18,000 bales of various counts and chops of local products have changed hands between dealers for export to Szechuen, Newchang, Tientsin, Canton and other interior ports and about 16,000 bales direct business with the mills has been recorded.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	8.09
American-Middling last reported	9.03
Tone of the market, *Weak*.	

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	14.90 Spot.
	14.38 Oct.
	14.40 Dec.
	14.46 Jan.
	14.66 Mar.
	14.86 May.

Tone of the market:—*Weak*.

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, D./J.	240
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan	283
Fully Good Broach, A.M.	299
Tone of the market—*Weak*.	

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot ex wharf	32.20
Shanghai, Spot	31.50
M. inned, Spot	31.75
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	32.50
Ningpo, Spot, Exwharf.	29.80

Tone of the market—*Steady*.

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(*Continued from page 162*)

Shades, Window Shade Rollers, Sign and Tak Cloth, Artificial Leather, and other Coated Cloth Specialties, are desirous of getting in touch with firms who could import their products for their own accounts, or else with firms to handle the goods on a commission basis.

Scrap Heavy Yellow & Red Brass, Tubes, Tubing, Wire etc: Exporters of Scrap Heavy Yellow and Red Brass, Scrap Brass Condenser Tubes, Copper Tubing, Trolley-Car Wire, Ordinary Copper, Railway Car Journal Bearings, and Second Hand Steel Wire are interested in making connections with a China firm.

Automotive Accessories: Manufacturers of Automotive Accessories would like to enter the China market. Descriptive leaflet and price list on file at this office.

Self—Contained Electric Light and Power Plants: Manufacturers of Self-Contained Electric Light and Power Plants are anxious to connect with a reputable house their plants on a sales agency basis in Central and or South China. Catalog on file at this office.

Automotive Parts and Accessories: Exporters of Automotive Parts and Accessories would like to secure an agent in China.

Recreation Cruisers: Exporters of Cruisers driven by Hall-Scott Marine Engines, are anxious to enter the China market. Booklet on file at this office.

Electric Clothes Washer and Gas-Heated Clothes Dryer: Exporters of Electric Clothes Washers and Gas-Heated Clothes Dryers would like to secure wholesale distributor for the sale of these two articles in China.

Raw Asbestos: Exporters of Raw Asbestos are desirous of getting in touch with firms interested in its use, or sale, in China.

Canned Fish and Canned and Dried Fruit: Exporters of various kinds of canned Sardines and Salmon and of Canned and Dried Fruit wish to extend their business into this territory.

Concrete Hardners and Builders Specialties: Manufacturers of Concrete Hardners and Builders Specialties are anxious to be placed in touch with importers of building materials with a view to selecting an agent. Catalog, color card and price list on file at this office.

Raw Cotton and Cotton Waste: A Portland, Oregon Firm is desirous of making an exclusive connection for the Pacific Coast for the importation of Chinese raw cotton and cotton waste. Wish to negotiate with firm that is not already represented in that territory.

Wire Screen Cloth: Manufacturers of Wire Screen Cloth wish to enter the China market. Price list on file at this office.

Electrical Refrigerators: Exporters of Electrical Refrigerators wish to place their product on the China market. Catalog and price list on file at this office.

Dried Shrimps: Exporters of sundried shrimps in barrels would like to place their products on the China market.

Remedies for Fengpiao Depreciation

A Commission for Stabilizing the Money Market has been formed in Mukden by bankers and officials according to a report in the Chinese Economic Bulletin. The first step the Mukden authorities took in remedying the situation was to raise $10,000,000 in silver and to organise a banking group to handle outport transfers. This sum has been raised by the following institutions: $2,500,000 by the office of the Fengtien Financial Commissioner, $5,000,000 by the Official Bank of the Three Eastern Provinces and $2,500,000 by the Mukden offices of the Bank of China and Bank of Communications ointly.

Any Mukden merchant who requires specie transferred to other ports may obtain the required amount of specie from the authorities at a rate a little lower than the current market exchange rate, provided that he can produce documentary evidence to prove a *bona fide* purpose for the transfer. For instance, if a merchant requires silver to make purchases in another port, he must produce the bills for such purchases and, in case of debt payment, similar documents must be shown. The daily amount of silver provided for such transfers is limited to $200,000. The silver dollar exchange rate is fixed once a week according to the lowest market quotation recorded on the first day of the week. Though this arrangement entails financial loss to the authorities, it is deemed necessary for upholding the market value of the *fengpiao*.

For Japanese gold yen notes, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications jointly provide 50,000 yen every day to meet the requirements of the public. Any merchant who wishes to buy gold yen with *fengpiao* may apply to the banks, but the total sum obtainable under this provision is limited to 300 gold yen a day for each individual or firm.

These facilities are primarily extended to merchants or shops. Private persons still find it extremely difficult to obtain silver or gold yen either from the banking group, or from the local native bank and money exchangers. The native banks and money exchangers have practically no specie on hand and, if they have any, they would not part with it at the official rate. In case they offer to exchange their specie at the current market rate, they would be liable to punishment on the charge of "keeping down the rate of the *fengpiao*."

Under such artificial circumstances, the native banks and money exchangers can hardly do any business and many of them have flocked to the Japanese settlement in Mukden to continue their manipulations reaping excessive profits thereby. Thus, the exchange rate for *fengpiao* in the Japanese settlement differed greatly from that current in Mukden city in the middle of August. In the former, the *fengpiao* was worth about $0.20 or $5 *fengpiao* to the dollar, while in the latter, the *fengpiao* was about 10 per cent higher, that is. $4.5 to the dollar. This led many profiteering merchants to exchange *fengpiao* into silver in Mukden city and exchange silver into *fengpiao* again in the Japanese settlement. A number of such profiteers have recently been caught and punished, some with capital punishment.

Since the formation of the Commission for Stabilizing the Money Market, there has been a steady rise in the market rate of the *fengpiao*. On August 9, on which day the Commission commenced its work, the rate of the *fengpiao* was at $4.50 *fengpiao* to the dollar. This quotation remained practically unchanged throughout the week. On the Monday and Tuesday of the following week, that is, August 16 and 17, it rose to $4.30 *fengpiao* to the dollar. The Commission is also taking steps to prohibit speculation in currencies in other cities of Manchuria.

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